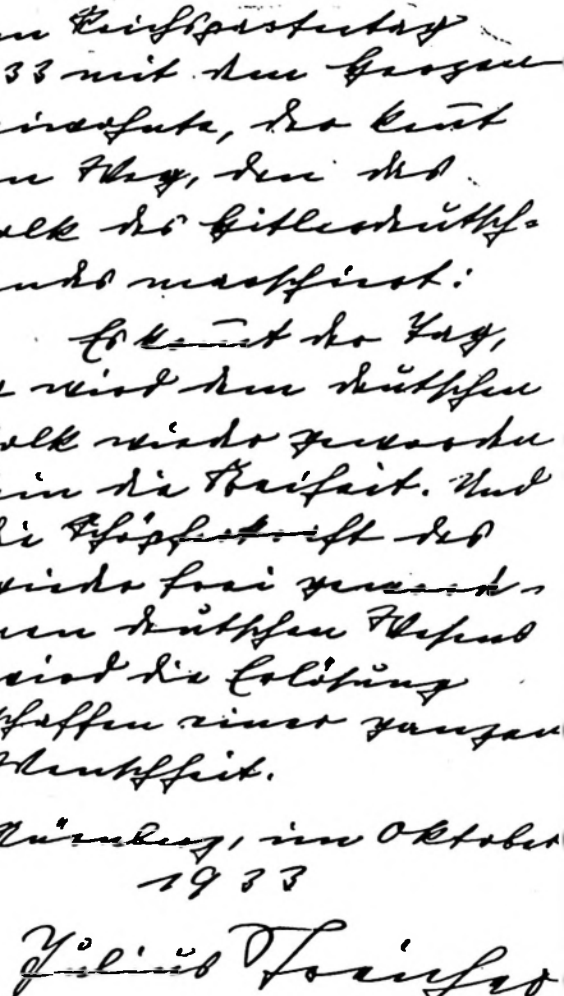

A SPECIMEN OF STREICHER'S HANDWRITING (*see page* 12).

RACKETEERS OF HATRED

Julius Streicher and the Jew-Baiters' International

BY

LOUIS W. BONDY

NEWMAN WOLSEY LIMITED
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LONDON, W.C.2
AND LEICESTER

TO

ANN LIEPAH,

of the American Joint Distribution Committee,
who helped to transform
Pleikershof, the Jew-Baiter Streicher's farm,
into a temporary home, and a happy one,
for young Jewish survivors of Nazi persecution,
thus symbolising the downfall of evil
and the birth of new hope.

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INTRODUCTION

> "My Jews are a valuable hostage given to me by the democracies. Anti-Semitic propaganda in all countries is an almost indispensable medium for the extension of our political campaign. You will see how little time we shall need in order to upset the ideas and criteria of the whole world, simply and purely by attacking Judaism." (Hitler quoted by Hermann Rauschning, former Nazi President of the Danzig Senate in *Hitler Speaks*, London, 1939; p. 233).

JEW-BAITING is the chief weapon of that form of aggressive nationalism and malignant tyranny commonly called Fascism. The head of the German Third Reich realized this long before he and his odious gang seized the reins of government. By fomenting and canalizing hatred on an unprecedented scale against the Jews—the weakest and therefore most defenceless group of the population—Hitler and his henchmen were able to engender a state of mind most propitious to the establishment of a despotic regime. In the Jews the Nazi movement provided a welcome scape-goat for all existing shortcomings and evils as well as an object for the gratification of the lowest instincts.

Self-admiration, cupidity, envy and hatred were labelled noble sentiments. Persecution and even murder were sanctioned and sanctified in the name of a Holy Crusade. Small wonder that such a campaign helped to draw into the Nazi ranks the type of people best suited to carry the Party into power. Desperados and evil-doers of all kinds flocked together under the swastika flag. The failures and outcasts of society found a savage satisfaction in outlawing others. Professional mischief-makers and unemployed warmongers, sexual perverts and political murderers

formed the spearhead of Hitler's brown army under the slogan "Perish Judah!"

Once the Nazis were firmly established in the official posts of command, the policy of anti-Semitism became a maxim of State. Criminal lawlessness then became "law" and an avalanche of decrees swiftly robbed the Jewish population of all their possessions and rights. Simultaneously, anti-Semitic propaganda reached an unheard-of pitch of ferocity and pervaded newspapers and books, theatres and films, government offices and schools.

But lust for power, the dynamic forces of hatred, egged the Nazis on to further conquests. They were not satisfied with having become the masters of Germany. A song with the strange title "The rotten bones are trembling" was introduced into the official song-books. Soon it was sung at Party meetings and in the streets, by hiking youngsters and by soldiers in training. The refrain of this fighting song was "To-day we own Germany but to-morrow the whole world." The "Nordic master race" began to prepare for the subjugation of the globe.

Again, Jew-baiting provided the key. Hitler had said: "Anti-Semitic propaganda in all countries is an almost indispensable medium for the extension of our political campaign. Anti-Semitism is beyond question the most important weapon in my propagandist arsenal, and almost everywhere of deadly efficiency." He knew that the spreading of race-hatred would drive a wedge between the different sections of the population. Suspicion and aversion would set neighbour against neighbour. Hatred and violence would undermine loyalty, weaken the community as a whole and finally tear it asunder. The democratic regime based on the equality of all citizens would be corrupted and destroyed from within. Thus the stage would be set for Fascist aggression.

Acting upon such considerations the Nazis extended their anti-Jewish campaign to foreign countries. They started building up an international organisation of world-wide scope. The Jewish-Bolshevist bogey, a figment of Goebbels' cunning propaganda and a symbol of the Nazis'

own secret designs, provided the excuse for calling upon Jew-baiters in other lands to join the " common front of all Aryan peoples." Many followed this appeal. Their outlandish uniforms—their black, grey and silver shirts—adorned the Nuremberg Party Rallies, and they raised their arms in unison with their German hosts to give the Nazi salute. They were delighted to shake hands and to converse with Julius Streicher, the crudest and vilest of all anti-Semites, and sat down at conference tables to draft anti-Jewish world manifestos and elaborate plans for concerted action. Once returned to their own countries they maintained contact with German headquarters and with each other, founded newspapers and periodicals for the dissemination of race-hatred and Fascist ideas, and imported Nazi hooliganism into their native towns and villages.

This book is based on original material of the most authentic nature. Much of it is taken from the speeches and writings of the Jew-baiters themselves. It is designed to lay bare the structure and machinations of the Swastika International and the muddy sources from which it derives its inspiration. Julius Streicher, the "Beast of Franconia," holds the centre of the stage as his foul creed and poisonous propaganda provided the raw material for anti-Semitism in all countries. In him Jew-baiting has found its most characteristic representative. It would be rash to attribute similar baseness of motive and mind to all other Jew-baiters, although many of them have certainly done their best to equal and even to outmatch his infamous methods. Some others may have acted out of ignorance or stupidity. But to them apply the words written in 1674 by the anonymous author of the English book *The Government of the Tongue* in his chapter " of lying defamation " :

> " . . The third sort of detractors look a little more demurely and with the woman in the Proverbs, Chap. 30, wipe their mouths and say they have done no wickedness. They do not certainly know the falsity of what they report, and their ignorance must serve them as an amulet against the guilt both of deceit and malice : but I fear it will do neither. For first perhaps they are affectedly ignorant :

they are so willing it should be true, that they have not attempted to examine it. But secondly it does not suffice that I do not know the falsity: for to make me a true speaker, 'tis necessary I know the truth of what I affirm."

PART I

JULIUS STREICHER—PROTOTYPE OF THE JEW-BAITER

CHAPTER I

HIS LIFE STORY

JULIUS STREICHER of Nuremberg is the Jew-baiter incarnate. Into his making went all the ingredients which cause the human mind to give way to the bestial urges of hatred. Inordinate conceit, ruthless cruelty, a supreme contempt for the rights of others combined with an almost infantile primitiveness drove this man inexorably forward on the path to his destructive goal. He is obsessed by what he likes to call his mission: the total elimination of the Jews, first from Germany, and later from all countries. Streicher's perverted sexual instincts, his morbid love of the whip and his infatuation with obscenity, are gratified by his persecution of the weak and helpless. His vanity is flattered by the terror he instils in his victims. He seeks power not by developing superior qualities in his own mind and spirit, but by degrading others. His is the easy way to domination; and because it is easy so many kindred natures have followed him wholeheartedly, not only in Germany, but throughout the world.

This way is essentially Fascist. It is ideally suited to the dictatorship of a ruthless minority over the apathetic masses of a people weakened by sufferings, split by factions and governed by fear. It is equally suited to professional anti-Semites, those inevitable by-products of Fascism.

The success of Jew-baiting does not, however, entirely depend on the attributes of its promoters. It is subject in a very large measure to the response of the crowd to its

watchwords and methods. Here again, Streicher has set the pace. By appealing to the lowest instincts of his listeners and readers, he was able to set free all their atavistic leanings, the dark beast in everybody's breast which had been relegated to the deepest recesses of the soul by the achievements of humanism and the gradual process of modern civilisation.

"The Beast of Nuremberg" is the name given to Streicher, not only by his political enemies and by his victims, but by the whole of the contemporary civilized world. The medieval brutality of his anti-Semitism, the cold and calculated persecution of millions of human beings for which he is chiefly responsible, make this title look almost like an understatement.

Streicher's very appearance gives us some clue to his character. His bullet-shaped head, receding forehead, deep-set pig eyes, sharp curved nose, square jaws, drawn mouth and pointed chin, his short fat neck and plump figure suggest a coarse man to whom any occupation with matters of the spirit is entirely alien. They also indicate an almost stupid tenacity, great will power and the coldness of an unfeeling heart. That is the impression given by his photograph. People who have seen him in the flesh describe his looks even less favourably. William Shirer, the well-known American journalist, wrote in his "Berlin Diary" on a visit he made to Nuremberg: "I recognized Julius Streicher, whom they call here the uncrowned Czar of Franconia. His head was shaved, and this seemed to augment the sadism of his face. As he walked about he brandished a short whip." Martha Dodd, daughter of the late American Ambassador to Germany, calls the expression of his face "mean and sourly."

Another, more conclusive key to Streicher's character is provided by his handwriting. The following few remarks, based on the specimen we reproduce from the introduction to a book on the Nazi Party Rally in Nuremberg in 1933, were contributed by Mrs. Miriam Warburg, the well-known graphologist.

"The many sharp, pointed letters, the strange angles in place of the normally round forms and the extraordinary

primitiveness of the handwriting are amongst the most striking features of this document.

"The very strong pressure of the writing combined with the sharp angles reveal uncommon sources of energy. The consistent forward slant indicates a personality which throws itself heart and soul into any task and carries it out consistently to the very end. (Each letter is shaped carefully and each word is finished to the last stroke). He will carry away not only himself but others too. A person with so primitive a handwriting is bound to exercise a particularly strong influence on simple people. This man forms his letters very crudely, sticks to the school copybook and shows thus how bluntly and crudely he will express himself. Such undeveloped handwriting suggests an undeveloped and uneducated personality.

"The many signs of insincerity of which the most obvious, for the layman, is the interchange of letters, i.e., 'I' for 'E' and 'O' for 'R.' leave no doubt that his emphasized, almost childlike frankness covers up intense dishonesty and mendacity. In his lying, as in everything he does and says, he is not concerned with small matters, but only with the final results as is shown by the extreme width of the hand. The grotesque flourishes of his letters, especially in the 'St,' the 'W' and the 'H' speak of his boundless conceit and vanity. The writer acts as if under strong compulsion otherwise he would not write with such regularity nor would he use repeatedly the same grotesque letter forms.

"The whip shape of the 'J' and even more of the 'St' in his signature is especially revealing. Combined with the abnormal shape of the lower loops and the marked angularity and heavy pressure of the whole handwriting, they characterize an abnormal sexual pervert and sadistic maniac."

Streicher's life, as reported in official Nazi publications and his own writings and speeches, is simple enough and highly reminiscent of that of many other Nazi leaders. Born on February 12th, 1885, in the small Suebian village

of Fleinhausen, one of nine children of a poor elementary school teacher, he decided to follow his father's vocation and went to a teachers' college. During the first world war he served first in the infantry, later in a company of cyclists, and got his first stripe with the machine-gunners. He rose later to the rank of lieutenant and was decorated with the Iron Cross first and second class.

After the war, Streicher started his career as an agitator in Nuremberg by speaking in discussions at the meetings of the Independent Socialist and of the Socialist Parties. No indication is given whether in those early days he supported the left-wing views of these bodies or whether he opposed them in his interpolations. In Spring 1920 he became a member of the "Deutsch-Sozialistische Partei" led by a certain Alfred Brunner in Düsseldorf. On June 4th of the same year he founded his first political paper *Deutscher Sozialist* with his own means. Since he refused to make it the organ of his party he had to collect the necessary funds by begging for money, as he himself admitted in a speech during the Congress of the "German-Socialist Party" in July, 1920. He also told his colleagues that the paper had often appeared irregularly because he had to change his printer frequently and suffered from a shortage of paper.

Nevertheless, Streicher proved that even in those early days his methods of bullying others into assisting him were not unsuccessful. He reported in his speech that he had simply gone to see a certain manufacturer in Nuremberg and had told him: "Give me such and such a sum and I shall send my paper to a corresponding number of your workers." The man had given him the money and only asked him not to disclose his name. Capitalists began to realise the value of German Fascism for their business.

At the same time, Streicher joined another nationalist organisation, the "Deutsche Werkgemeinschaft," in Augsburg, which was led by a Professor Dickel. For that party he also created a "fighting organ" the *Deutscher Volkswille* (the German People's Will). He spoke for both these political bodies in North and South Germany. In 1921 he created a Nuremberg branch of the "National-Sozialistische

Deutsche Arbeiter Partei," abbreviated N.S.D.A.P., which is to-day known throughout the world as the Nazi Party. As Streicher had gained some influence in extremist circles in Northern Germany his foundation of the Nuremberg local group was hailed by the Nazis as a valuable bridge for Hitler's Munich-born movement to the politically important North of the country. On October 20th, 1922, Julius Streicher submitted to Hitler's supreme leadership and thus doubled the number of the Führer's followers.

Hitler showed his gratitude by mentioning Streicher's name in his *Mein Kampf*, an honour shared by only two other Nazi leaders, Herman Esser and Wilhelm Frick, former Minister of the Interior. Referring to the days following the last war when numerous small nationalist groups fought for supremacy, Hitler wrote in his book on page 575 :

" To be sure the foundation in 1918/19 of a considerable number of groups, parties, etc. designated as "folkish" occurred through the natural development of things through no fault of the founders. From all these the N.S.D.A.P. had slowly crystallized out as the victor by 1920. The basic honesty of those individual founders could be proved by nothing more splendidly than by the truly admirable decision taken by many to sacrifice their own obviously less successful movements to the stronger one ; that is, to disband them or fuse them unconditionally.

This applies especially to the chief fighter of the German-Socialist Party (Deutsch-Sozialistische Partei) of those days in Nuremberg, Julius Streicher. The N.S.D.A.P. and the D.S.P. had arisen with the same ultimate aims, yet absolutely independently of one another. The main fighter for the D.S.P. as I have said, was Julius Streicher, then a teacher in Nuremberg. At first he, too, had a holy conviction of the mission and the future of his movement. But as soon as he recognized the greater power and superior growth of the N.S.D.A.P. clearly and beyond all doubt, he ceased his activity for the D.S.P. and the Working Federation (Werkbund), and called on his adherents to join the N.S.D.A.P. . . . A decision as grave from the personal point of view as it was profoundly decent."

Streicher himself, in whose vocabulary the word "modest" does not occur, described his submission in his book *Kampf dem Weltfeind* as a "selfless deed."

A few weeks after Streicher had thrown in his lot with Hitler the first rumours began to circulate in Nuremberg about the private life of the city's Nazi No. 1. Streicher himself alluded to them on November 23rd, 1922, in a speech made at the Kolosseum, a large hall frequently chosen by him to address the local Nazis, amongst whom there always was a large percentage of women. He referred to rumours alleging that he had been convicted in the past for immoral acts and asked for the names of those who had slandered him so that he could hand them over to the courts. Although he was anxious to clear himself of any accusations based on his sexual life, he boasted proudly of having recently, on September 5th, 1923, been sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment for "insulting the Jewish religion." His sentence was later commuted to a fine of 2000 marks (£100). Streicher then revealed that even in those early days of his anti-Semitic campaign plenty of people thought he should he dismissed as a teacher and locked up in an asylum.

In the middle of April, 1923, Julius Streicher founded his anti-Jewish weekly *Der Stürmer* which was to become one of the most disgraceful testimonials of the depravity of the Nazi movement. Another chapter will deal with that paper and the recognition it received from the Nazi bosses.

In the second issue of the *Stürmer*, Streicher opened an unrelenting battle of words against Hermann Luppe, the Socialist mayor of Nuremberg, which was to last for over ten years. In the next big speech he made, on May 9th, 1923, at Nuremberg Kolosseum, the Jew-baiter said that Luppe had told a secret meeting of local Socialists of his intention to take disciplinary measures against Streicher who was unsuited for his job of schoolmaster. "In the days to come I shall prove to Herr Luppe that he is incapable and unworthy of being First Burgomaster of Nuremberg." And in his truest style Streicher added: "I have always asked myself how it was possible that this magnificent city

had to get itself a burgomaster from Frankfurt of all places. Everybody knows that people who come from Frankfurt are not exactly over-scrupulous."

Streicher mentioned that when he had asked Luppe to give him a licence to carry fire-arms, the mayor had answered: "I would not dream of giving such a licence to a fool." Commenting on that incident in a deliberately ambiguous fashion Streicher told his audience: "Gentlemen, I am carrying a weapon, nevertheless, of which you will very soon get an inkling."

On November 8th of the same year Hitler telephoned Streicher to come to Munich immediately for an important meeting. As the head of his school did not release him from his duty, Streicher left the classroom without permission and hastened to join his Führer. Very early next morning he was given an authorisation with instructions how to assist the Nazis in their planned *coup d'état*. The document read: "Herr Streicher of Nuremberg is entrusted by the Provisional National Government with the task of organising and directing the speakers' propaganda. The Transport Department must from now on give precedence to the need of Herr Streicher and put a sufficient number of cars at his disposal. All Party Speakers are now under Herr Streicher's orders and receive their instructions from him. The National Government; signed: Adolf Hitler."

Almost immediately Streicher set out to begin his task. Standing on an armed lorry and accompanied by other cars packed with stormtroopers he was driven to the largest square of Munich where he harangued the crowd. He gave full vent to his sadistic instincts when he shouted: "The colours 'black-red-gold' (of the Weimar Republic) are abolished. Anyone carrying these colours will be shot. All those who do not submit to the orders of the National Government will be hanged. But those who obey will have cause for rejoicing."

After ending his propaganda tour with a bloodthirsty speech at the Odeonsplatz, Streicher returned to the famous Munich Beer Cellar (Hofbräunhaus), where the Nazis had already begun to form for a great propaganda march

which was to take place in the afternoon and mark the seizure of power by the Party. Streicher joined Hitler and General Ludendorff at the front of the procession. The marchers soon met with strong resistance by the Bavarian police, but succeeded in disarming them and continued on their way to the Feldherrnhalle at the Odeonsplatz, in front of which Streicher had spoken a few hours before. When they approached the square, soldiers and police levelled their guns at the demonstrators. Streicher broke ranks and shouted: "Don't fire, don't fire." A second later the first shots rang out. Hitler himself described about sixteen months later in a speech how Streicher, acting like a hero, had tried to shield him with his own person. Baring his chest he was said to have roared at the soldiers: "Take aim at me, you dogs!" Hitler added that he would never forget what Streicher had done. Such acts proved a man's worth. The Nazi movement needed men like him who were prepared to die for their ideas.

Neither Hitler himself, nor Streicher were, however, amongst the sixteen killed during that afternoon, which was to become almost legendary as the "bloodbath at the Feldherrnhalle." Those who took part in it were decorated with the "Blood Order," the highest distinction conferred by the Nazi Party.

Immediately after the abortive coup, Streicher fled from Munich, but his car was stopped when entering Nuremberg and he was arrested. For two days he remained locked up in the police gaol, and was then released. Later he was confined for a short time in the Fortress of Landberg am Lech, where his Führer and a number of other conspirators were also detained. On December 10th, 1923, the unconscientious schoolmaster was relieved of his job for political reasons.

The Nazi Party had been banned following Hitler's coup. In order to keep things going, Streicher founded the "Grossdeutsche Volksgemeinschaft" (Greater German People's Community), on January 1st, 1924, together with Alfred Rosenberg and Hermann Esser.

As a candidate of the so-called "Folkish Block," in the

elections on April 6th, 1924, for the Bavarian Diet, Streicher was elected but soon quarrelled with the other members of the "Folkish Block," which had been formed for the election by members of the N.S.D.A.P., and became an independent.

It speaks for the weakness of the democratic regime in Germany that Streicher—a fanatical Jew-baiter—who a few months earlier had taken part in a treacherous *coup d'état*, was not only elected into the Diet but was allowed to make speeches in the name of the Nazi Party which *de jure* had been banned. On November 20th, 1924, he addressed the Bavarian Parliament in the following words:

"The German people had to be defeated to make the Jew putsch (insurrection) of 1918 possible. . . . You may think whatever you like of Adolf Hitler, but you have to concede him that he had the courage to make an attempt at liberating the German people from the Jew by a national revolution. That was what I call a deed! . . . In conclusion, I would like to tell you what Adolf Hitler thinks of the Parliamentarian regime. He is convinced that it is the cause of our misfortunes. If you ask me why I am here in the Diet I can answer you that Adolf Hitler has asked me to execute his orders here as an advanced post of our movement. . . . I shall tell you who is the man who will help us. He is not Trotzky nor the Prime Minister Held—he is a simple soldier, a man who to-day must still endure the injustice of the government. But the day will come when Prime Ministers with shaking knees will beg of him: Adolf Hitler, come and help us, for we are bankrupt."

A regime which suffered such words to be spoken in the name of a man sentenced for sedition could not be expected to offer much resistance to the outrageous anti-Jewish campaign led by the "Tsar of Franconia."

After Hitler had been set free in December, 1924, Streicher was amongst the first to welcome him home at his Munich flat. On April 3rd, 1925, Streicher harangued a fanatic Nazi crowd at the Herkules Hall in Nuremberg in the presence of Hitler. The date is memorable for Streicher launched—probably for the first time—the watchword of

the extermination of the Jews which, fourteen years later, was to become the devilish program of the Reich Government. "You must realize that the Jews want our people to perish. That is why you must join us and leave those who have brought you nothing but war, inflation and discord. For thousands of years the Jew has been destroying the nations. Let us make a new beginning to-day so that we can annihilate the Jew!"

In another speech made in the Bavarian Diet, on June 26th, 1925, he suggested as the first step that Jewish children should be forbidden to attend German schools. "German schools and German universities must be created. . . . In the German "folkish" school children must be taught the science of race. . . . Only those have, in my opinion, a right to a future who have the courage to denounce as the world enemy the people who have crucified Christ."

These few quotations from Streicher's speeches may serve as an example of what Nazis had the impudence to say even in those early days. They also show how completely their political fight for power in Germany was linked up with vicious anti-Semitism.

Burgomaster Luppe, whom Streicher had accused of corruption in his *Stürmer*, brought a slander action against the Jew-baiter. The case came up for judgment on December 9th, 1925. Streicher's only defence was a rabidly anti-Semitic speech in which he said that "the racial question was the clue to this trial." The public prosecutor called Streicher a man who was "dangerous to the common weal." He was sentenced to three months imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 marks, with costs.

Ten years later, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, February 15th, 1936, reported that the Reich Ministry of Justice had decided that cell No. 258 in Nuremberg prison, where Streicher served his sentence, was to become a national memorial. It was decorated with a picture of the Gauleiter and no longer used for its original purpose.

The short prison term in no way affected Streicher's anti-Semitic campaign. On the contrary, he continued it with increased ardour. There is not a single speech of his which

was not almost entirely devoted to savage attacks against the Jews. He brought the filth of his *Stürmer* into the precincts of the Bavarian Diet, where he described, on July 7th, 1927, in every minute detail, how a Jew had seduced "Aryan girls." In the same speech Streicher mentioned that he had again been involved in a law suit for slandering the public prosecutor of Nuremberg, Heinrich. He had to pay 2,000 marks damages.

The official account of Streicher's life hastens over the next few years, until the Nazis' seizure of power in 1933. It only mentions that he was repeatedly gaoled for his "ruthless treatment of the Jewish question." At the end of March, 1933, Streicher was nominated by Hitler head of the Central Committee for the Boycott of Jews. In that capacity he organised the hooliganist outbreaks of April 1st of that year, when stormtroopers besmeared businesses owned by Jews. In November, 1933, Streicher became a member of the Reichstag. In February, 1934, the Chief of Staff of the Stormtroopers, Captain Roehm, who was shot four months later by Hitler in the famous purge of June 30th—sent him a personal letter making him a Group Leader of the S.A. (Stormtroopers).

After the Roehm purge, Streicher made haste to assure Hitler of his loyalty, as he was afraid to share the fate of those who had been killed. Addressing Hitler with the familiar "DU" which only Roehm was said to have used in his dealings with the Führer, he cabled: "Loyalty is a matter of course. It is against my nature to assure you at this moment of something which is self-evident. The Franconian people stand like a rock. You can rely on your Franconians."

On the eve of Streicher's fiftieth birthday, on February 11th, 1935, Hitler proved his continued friendship for Streicher, by paying him the rare honour of a personal visit in Nuremberg. The *Völkischer Beobachter* of the 13th February reported on its front page that the "Führer" had surprised Streicher by unexpectedly driving up to his flat, where he handed him his photo with a personal dedication. He said, "his friend and comrade in the fight, Streicher,

had always stood faithfully at his side. He had a companion in Streicher and could be certain at all times that here in Nuremberg was a man who would never waver for a single second but calmly stand behind him in every situation."

Streicher himself mentioned later, rather proudly, that Hitler had called him the "bull of Franconia."

Politically, Streicher has played a rather small part among the Nazi leaders. His main activity remained concentrated on anti-Jewish propaganda. By speech and writing he has prepared German public opinion and even more official Nazi circles for every single measure taken by the State against the Jews of Germany. It was due to him that the infamous Nuremberg laws were passed on September 15th, 1935, depriving Jews of their civic rights and forbidding marriage and any sexual intercourse between Jews and "citizens of German or kindred blood"; he was the instigator of the exclusion of Jewish civil servants, doctors, dentists, pharmacists, writers, artists, actors, etc., from German life; he advocated special schools for Jewish children and suggested that Jews should no longer be allowed into any German place of learning. He agitated for the introduction of the death penalty for what he called "Rassenschande" (racial disgrace), that means any sexual intercourse between Jews and non-Jews, and he set the pace for the burning of Germany's synagogues by presiding, on August 9th, 1938, at the ceremony marking the start of the demolition of the Nuremberg synagogue. It was Streicher who first spoke in unmistakable terms of the need to exterminate the Jews and his last public speech of which the text is available to us, contained the significant sentence: "We have faith in certain victory and shall devote all our energy and if need be, our lives, to its attainment, which will mean the death of the Jewish people." That speech was reported in the *Fraenkische Tageszeitung*, Streicher's own paper, on October 16th, 1939.

After the outbreak of war Streicher vanished from public life, his name no longer appeared as that of the Gauleiter of Franconia in the official Nazi handbooks. The Nazi Party Year Book of 1941 gave no name of a successor but

mentioned that Holz, his faithful associate and deputy Gauleiter, was acting Gauleiter. In the Gotha Almanach of 1944, the same position was reported. Streicher however, continued throughout the war to write signed leaders in the *Stürmer*.

This is Streicher's life story as based on official Nazi sources. It is that of a typical Nazi, a tale of violence, ruthlessness and hatred, a life spent on a speakers' platform, in jails and finally at the posts of command of a mighty country. But it is by no means a complete story. We have to look at the many other sources available to obtain a fuller picture of the world's worst Jew-baiter, one which is not gilded by the adoring pen of his fellow criminals.

STREICHER SEEN OBJECTIVELY

The official account of Streicher's life leaves out a good number of incidents which are, however, characteristic events in the existence of a man of his kidney.

A Nuremberg lawyer, Dr. Berlin, now a refugee in Great Britain, repeatedly had occasion to meet Streicher. He told us of his impressions of and experiences with the Jew-baiter.

He described Streicher as a man with a most unreliable temper. Nobody could ever predict his moods and he had frequent attacks of uncontrollable rage while at other times he reacted in an almost friendly way when his entourage had expected him to fly off the handle. A well-known non-Jewish nerve specialist in Nuremberg had remarked that he could clearly observe how insanity was slowly growing in Streicher.

The "Frankenführer," who liked an occasional glass of beer or wine, was, however, never the worse for liquor like his Nazi friend Ley, whom few ever saw completely sober. Streicher, on the other hand, was immoderate in his sexual appetites and had promiscuous affairs whenever an opportunity offered itself, in spite of the fact that he was married and had two sons. The lawyer mentioned a case when a well-known opera singer of the Nuremberg

municipal theatre had refused herself to Streicher. Although she had been popular with her audiences, she was never again engaged.

An outstanding trait of his character was a complete lack of magnanimity. It was, for instance, known in Nuremberg that Streicher had one of his personal enemies, a teacher colleague, arrested and thrown into prison, where he himself horsewhipped the helpless man.

One strange case is known when Streicher himself, who always brandished a whip and was inseparable from this sadistic instrument, had to taste some of his own medicine. When Dr. Berlin's partner Geheimer Justizrat Emil Josephstal, a Jewish lawyer of the highest reputation, died in May, 1923, the next issue of the *Stürmer* published one of its customary articles which heaped outrageous insults on the dead man, who had been held in great esteem by the citizens of Nuremberg. His son, Fritz, who was also a partner in Dr. Berlin's firm, waited for Streicher near his house, and asked him: "Did you know Geheimrat Josephstal?" When Streicher replied that he did not, the son of the dead man replied: "In that case you will now get to know his son," and hit him twice across the face with a riding whip. Streicher tried to bring the case before the criminal court, but the public prosecutor refused to prosecute. Streicher did not dare bring a civil action, as the verdict might easily have been against him.

On the whole, Streicher was not afraid of actions in court, as he considered them rather good propaganda for his ideas. He exploited such occasions to make anti-Semitic speeches to the judges and was not displeased when his words were later reported in the press. In November, 1929, the Jewish community of Nuremberg lodged a complaint against Streicher, based on accusations of ritual murder Streicher had made against all Jews in his *Stürmer*, Nos. 39, 42 and 46, of 1928, and Nos. 19 and 20, of 1929. Streicher was committed for trial, together with his close associate and deputy, Holz. The public prosecutor said that "anyone who does not know Nuremberg and the conditions existing in this city was bewildered when he

saw the *Stürmer*. This paper, the cartoons of which were unequalled in their bad taste, was intended for National Socialists, for young people, frequently for very young people." Counsel for the defence asked for the admission of experts from all over the world, among them notorious Hungarian and Russian anti-Semitic agitators, but the court refused his application. Streicher was passionate in his defence. He gave—as was invariably his habit—many crude examples from everyday life which were intended to justify his belief in the truth of what the *Stürmer* had published. His almost childish fanaticism appeared in the strongest light when he referred to century old pamphlets, illustrations and sculptures in which mediaeval superstition had depicted so-called ritual murders by Jews. Addressing the jury he exclaimed: "Gentlemen, this could not have been printed if it had not been true!" Dr. Berlin, the chairman of the Nuremberg branch of the "Centralverein deutscher Staatsbürger jüdischen Glaubens" (Central Union of German citizens of Jewish faith), who was present as a witness for the prosecution, said that the Jewish community had been scandalized by the *Stürmer* articles. Streicher was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for an offence against the religion. He took the verdict calmly and said that he considered his gaol sentences a list of honour. It must have been a long list because a book, "German Folkish Leaders," published as early as 1924, by Heinz Eisgruber, reported that at that time Streicher had already served for a crime against religion a prison sentence of 14 days, had been in gaol a month for insult, fined 450 marks in another slander case, and in two similar instances had been fined 200 marks in one case, while in the other he was given 20 days imprisonment.

In autumn, 1930, after having served another sentence of two months' imprisonment, he went straight from gaol to a Hitler meeting in Munich, where he insulted a Catholic priest, who had dared to interrupt the speaker, so viciously that the Stormtroopers present felt themselves encouraged to attack the clergyman. Hitler himself had to intervene to hold back Streicher's fanaticized hordes.

On March 5th, 1931, Streicher created another wild scene, this time in the Bavarian Diet. He spoke so insultingly and lost control over himself to such a degree that he had to be ejected. He left Parliament shouting: "I am glad to be out of this House of deceivers of the people; I am pleased I won't have to look at you any more, you black (Catholic) pack." Outside in the lobby, he bodily attacked a journalist of the Peasants' Union, called Schwingenstein.

Streicher's attitude in money matters was also anything but correct.

Gottfried Feder, Nazi member of the Reichstag and author of the Party's official program, was so disgusted with Streicher's behaviour that he submitted a special memorandum to the Supreme Leadership of the Party, in which he accused the Nuremberg boss amongst other things of having asked the local party treasurer for a sum of 300 marks for expenses involved in a lecture he had given in Ingolstadt, Bavaria, and had, in addition to that considerable sum, asked for another 300 marks for books and pictures he had taken with him for distribution.

It was notorious in Nuremberg that Streicher, who had set out on his career as a Jew-baiter as poor as a church-mouse—he himself had frequently told his listeners that he was penniless—was gradually accumulating enormous wealth. His *Stürmer* and the *Fränkische Tageszeitung*, a daily he had founded in June, 1933, earned him vast sums, as their circulation was pushed by Streicher's own Party machine. In 1938, nine other dailies, the *Fürther Anzeiger*, the *Fränkische Zeitung*, *Der Bote von Altdorf*, Ansbach, the *Erlanger Neueste Nachrichten*, the *Eichstätter Anzeiger*, the *Pegnitz Zeitung* in Lauf, the *Feuchtwanger Zeitung*, the *Nürnberger Landbote* and the *Scheinfelder Kurier* had been affiliated to his publishing firm. Although most of these papers, with the exception of the *Stürmer*, which reached almost half a million, had a rather small circulation, they all flourished and helped to fill the Gauleiter's pockets, as all firms wishing to carry on trade unhampered had to place their advertisements in the official Nazi press, which meant in Streicher's papers.

To add further to his fortune, Streicher had also, in 1933, demanded a revision of the disciplinary procedure, which had led to his dismissal from the school service. He was, of course, successful and was awarded payment of all the emoluments which had accrued since that December day in 1923 when he had been dismissed.

Streicher was able towards the end of 1935 to move into a palatial building in the Prinzregentenufer district of Nuremberg and acquired a large farm near that city. There can be no doubt that much of the money collected by Streicher came from the spoliation of Jewish citizens which was outwardly conducted according to strictly "legal methods." The proceeds of what Nazis called the "Aryanisation of Jewish property," were, however, only partly transferred to the Reich treasury or the central Nazi Party office. Much remained in the hands of local Nazi bosses in the form of bribes and loot.

Early in 1939, Streicher overdid things and was in danger of losing at least one source of income, his fat salary as a Gauleiter. Although Streicher is said to have had nothing to do with the organisation of the horrible pogroms which took place throughout Germany and Austria in November, 1938, they really were of his making since he had created the spirit which made such barbarism possible. The "action" was carried out by the Nuremberg storm-troopers, under their leader, S.A.-Group Leader von Obernitz, with particular thoroughness. The synagogue could not be fired as the Nazi incendiaries might have wished, because Streicher had had it demolished two months earlier. But almost all the Jewish flats and the Jewish shops which had survived in Nuremberg were smashed and the majority of the male Jews sent to the concentration camp at Dachau. Twenty-two persons met their death in these riots.

Besides this destruction of Jewish property and life, as ordered by Dr. Goebbels, a special action took place in Nuremberg at the instigation of Gauleiter Streicher, to make the most of the events. A few weeks after the fatal November 10th, a procedure was worked out whereby it

was possible to deprive the Nuremberg Jews of their remaining real estate. Some special friends of Streicher, Strobl, the head of the Economic Office of the Nazi Gau, König, Streicher's aide-de-camp, the local representative of the Labour Front, Schaetzler, and Alderman Sandreuther of Nuremberg town council, contrived, by intimidating Jewish house owners, to make them sign a paper selling their property at 10 per cent. of the value established for tax and rate purposes. Those who were reluctant to sell under such conditions were forced to do physical jerks for hours and if that was not sufficient they were led into the cellars of the Labour Front headquarters at the Frauentorgraben No. 37, where they were mercilessly beaten by a stormtrooper and threatened with revolvers. The actual sale was performed in the presence of a notary public. It may be mentioned here that two of the six notaries of Nuremberg refused to take part in this farce. When the owners were in a concentration camp the same procedure was applied to their wives or other relatives. They were made to understand that the fate of the prisoner might be influenced favourably if they obtained full powers from them to proceed with the sale. In some cases Schaetzler and Sandreuther sent their own men to Dachau or went themselves to Nuremberg gaol to get the necessary authorisation from the imprisoned men.

The document the Jewish owners were given to sign established the right of Streicher's old associate, Deputy Gauleiter Karl Holz, to transfer the property rights to any third person he liked. Thus he could act as an intermediary between the seller and persons unknown. The houses could then be given to people in close touch with the Gau leadership.

The Jews thus robbed of their property had to promise under duress not to divulge the whole procedure.

These events which took place in Nuremberg and its sister town Fürth, during the first weeks and months of 1939, have been described in such detail because they were the cause of Streicher's removal from the Gau Leadership of Franconia in February, 1940.

In spite of the secrecy with which the Nuremberg Nazis proceeded, their manoeuvre became known at Berlin headquarters. The Nuremberg income tax and revenue offices reported to the Reich Ministry of Finance that the State had suffered severe losses through the exploits of local Nazis. The total loss to the treasury exceeded 8 million marks, which would have gone to the Reich in payment of the special fine of 20 per cent. on the total value of their property imposed by the Nazis on all Jews. These 8 million marks constituted 20 per cent. of the estimated total value of the 800 Jewish houses which had been extorted from the Nuremberg Jews. In case of emigration, a special "flight" tax of another 25 per cent. became due.

Hitler was said to have covered Streicher, but Goering had a special Commission sent to Nuremberg to investigate the irregularities. The Commission was composed of representatives of Hess, Hitler's deputy, Frick, the Reich Minister for the Interior, Himmler, the Gestapo Chief, Buch, the Supreme Party Judge, and high officials of the Reich Ministries of Finance and Economics. The members of this so-called Goering-Commission were given very wide powers. The result of the enquiry was never published. But the four notaries who had taken part in the swindle were given "leave of absence," seven high Nazi Party officials (Gauamtsleiter) were relieved of their position, amongst them Strobl, who was President of the Nuremberg Chamber of Commerce. The Head of the legal department, Denzler, who was also chief public prosecutor, was transferred to another town. Schaetzler, and Sandreuther were arrested but later released. König, Streicher's aide-de-camp, was so much compromised and at the same time involved in a nasty private affair that he committed suicide in February, 1939. Streicher himself made a funeral oration and said that König had killed himself because "he was shattered in spirit and broken in body." He laid a wreath inscribed "To my truest," on the grave.

Julius Streicher's political record was also very different from what his official Nazi eulogists have written and said. Especially his early relations with Hitler were much less

friendly than might appear from his act of submission mentioned in *Mein Kampf* as a generous deed. In summer, 1921, Streicher, and Anton Drexler, the original founder of the Nazi Party, issued an anti-Hitler leaflet which was distributed in Munich and Nuremberg: "Lust for power and personal ambition have brought Adolf Hitler to the fore. He thinks the time has come to carry discord and division into our ranks, thus executing the orders of his dark backers and serving the interests of Jewry and their henchmen. He conducts his campaign in a truly Jewish manner. National Socialists, he is twisting the truth, as you can judge for yourselves."

This leaflet was later taken out of circulation and Hitler used the incident to take Drexler's place at the head of the party.

Streicher's alleged courage during the beer cellar putsch in Munich also assumes quite a different aspect when we read that eye-witnesses of the shooting scene saw Hitler and all his friends in the front line of the marchers throw themselves to the ground as soon as the police opened fire, with the exception of General Ludendorff, who continued alone on his way.

Streicher's so-called heroism appears therefore to have been nothing but a legend created subsequently to popularize the Jew-baiter. This was by no means unnecessary as quite a number of opponents, even in his own ranks, raised their protest against Streicher's administration. City Councillor Ertl of Nuremberg accused him in a memorandum of assaulting girls in his editorial offices. The Nazi Holzwarth wrote in *Deutsche Presse*, on August 21st, 1924, that "Streicher and his associates in Nuremberg are the worst kind of job-hunters, terrorists and swindlers." Dr. Otto Strasser, a former Nazi who now lives in Canada as a refugee, referring to a collision with the party's chief anti-Semite, wrote in his book: "The Gangsters around Hitler," that during the Party Rally of 1927 he suggested that the *Stürmer* should be removed from the list of Party Organs. "This proposal aroused Streicher to such violent rage and his display of hate revealed such a warped soul

that I determined to investigate his private life. . . ." Several unsavoury details came to light.

Hermann Rauschning, the former Nazi president of Danzig, who turned his back on the Hitler regime as early as 1934, called Streicher in his book, "Men of Chaos," a "dissolute schoolmaster" and a "dirty dog."

Foreign observers add further to our knowledge of Streicher's character and life story. Wallace Deuel, former German correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*, called him the "sex-maniac Jew-baiter of Nuremberg," and mentioned that "the sadistic anti-Semite of Franconia wept when two pet canaries died." William Shirer, in his famous "Berlin Diary," wrote: "I shall always remember him swaggering through the streets of Nuremberg, brandishing a riding whip, which he always carried." Frederick Oechsner, of the United Press staff, described in his book, "This is the Enemy," the enormous influence Streicher had on Hitler: "Der Führer is always greatly quickened in his anti-Jewish feeling by contact with the notorious Julius Streicher. It is often noticeable that after Hitler has been with Streicher for a time he is apt to come out with some new anti-Jewish measure or speech. It was Streicher who observed that 1,400 members of the Nazi party who had been sentenced before the Nazis came to power for attacks (many fatal) on Jews should not only be summarily pardoned, as they were immediately Hitler achieved power, but should be given medals and lifelong pensions as well. Placed next to Streicher for three hours at a Bierabend once, I noted that his cycle of thought as reflected in his conversation was of blood, rape, flesh and whipping, those were the words that rose again and again to his lips."

The United States' ambassador in Berlin, Dodd, tells in his "Diary" of his vain efforts to save the life of an American Jew, Helmut Hirsch, who had been sentenced to death because he was accused of trying to murder "the famous, or rather infamous, Streicher of Nuremberg." He said that he visited the German Foreign Office and insisted "that justice be done and that real evidence of the crime

must be produced, with punishment meted out according to the law. . . . On June 2nd, 1937, I went to see Meissner, Hitler's secretary, and stressed again the injustice of executing Hirsch with no evidence given to us or our government. He said it was proved that Hirsch was to have bombed and destroyed the Nazi Party building in Nuremberg and to have killed Streicher the notorious Jew-hater." On June 4th, Ambassador Dodd had to admit that all his efforts had failed: "The poor Hirsch had his head chopped off this morning at sunrise. When the press representatives came to me I felt compelled to give the facts about the execution and all our efforts to save his life, though we never claimed complete innocence on his part. This young Jew, not unnaturally, may have listened to the advice of persecuted Germans outside the country and may have wished to kill Streicher, whose one profession for five years has been to persecute Jews and drive them out of the country."

Even the ambassador of a great democratic power, then, did not think it unnatural that a Jew should have wished to kill Streicher, the professional Jew-baiter of the Third Reich.

Chapter II

THE ANTI-SEMITE'S METHODS— IN STREICHER'S OWN WORDS

Revealing though these biographical details of the life of an arch-anti-Semite may be, we can find no better guide to human degradation than the Jew-baiter's own words.

Streicher, in all the unbelievable primitiveness of his mind, has probably given us the best portrait of his methods and his mental make-up in a speech made at a mass meeting at the Herkules Velodrome in Nuremberg on October 17th, 1934 (*Fraenkische Tageszeitung*, October 18th), in which he commented on a police report dealing with the various

rumours circulating in his provincial capital about its Gauleiter:

"I would never have thought it possible that so many rumours could be in circulation about me as there were during the last few days in Nuremberg. My dear fellow-citizens! I was spending a fortnight's holiday in Worishofen, when the first news reached me from the City of the Party Rallies (Nuremberg's official Nazi title). I thought I would get a few days' rest from all my daily worries. But then arrived the begging letters and other epistles and later I heard of the rumours which you all know. You will hear them again from my own lips. The police have taken them all down. (Reading from the police report):

"'STREICHER HAS HAD A STROKE.' How nice of them to say that I had only a slight stroke. If ever I have a stroke then it will be a proper one. We National Socialists don't bother about half-measures. . . . I fear no stroke. Should anything ever happen to me it will come from a hired assassin. Many a Jew might wish that the devil would come and carry us off. But he does not come!"

"'STREICHER HAD A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN AND HAD TO GO TO WORISHOFEN FOR A REST CURE.' I can only tell you this: I have good nerves; without them I would have collapsed long ago during the last fourteen years, because of the dirty tricks of the 'decent' bourgeoisie. Thank God, I did not have a nervous breakdown and shall never have one. . . ."

"'THE FUHRER HAS TAKEN AWAY STREICHER'S RIDING WHIP.' 'Where is my riding whip?' shouted the Gauleiter laughing, and asked his aide-de-camp, Standartenführer König, to pass him the whip. (Vociferous applause). 'I had mislaid my riding whip once and the Führer asked me why I was so fidgety. When I replied that I was without my riding whip, I got a new one from him."

"'THAT MAN STREICHER HAS BEEN HORSE WHIPPED BY THE FUHRER.' As to that I state: Firstly, I would not let anybody hit me, not even an Adolf Hitler! Secondly, those who say such things have no right even to mention the Führer's name. They have in no way realized the true

greatness of that man. They are amongst those who only joined our ranks because it had become fashionable. My dear fellow-citizens! Could you imagine Hitler walking towards a man in public, so to speak in the face of the whole nation, and thus of the entire world, and saying to him: 'You old fighter!' only to horsewhip him eight days later? Could you imagine that such a man had the blessing of heaven on his task as Führer of the German people? No, never!"

"'THAT MAN STREICHER HAS BEEN DISMISSED BY THE FUHRER.' I have now been fighting in this city for fourteen or fifteen years and, as I mentioned before, every year somebody turns up and says I have been dismissed by the people! Even the Führer can be dismissed by the people. I can say without being impolite: The people on which I count, on which I could rely during all these years and even more so in grave hours will not remove me from my post (clamourous applause) . . . . Then there was another rumour: Streicher has been forbidden to speak. Hitler had been here and forbidden my speaking in public. Have a look, my dear compatriots, I am standing here, now, speaking! Now we come to the rumour: THE FÜHRER CALLED ME NAMES IN THE HOTEL 'DEUTSCHER HOF.' During the march at the Party Rally the Führer had to stand for hours on end in the summer heat with his arm raised. In the 'Deutscher Hof' he told a subordinate leader that such things should not happen again. I approached the group and told the Führer, that—on the contrary—everything had been so magnificent. Then the Führer smiled again. And now, some filthy dog comes along and spreads the rumour that the Führer has called me names. . . . People also say the Führer had something against Dr. Martin, our chief of police, because he had allowed me to beat up a certain Dr. Steinrueck. On June 30th, Dr. Steinrueck was sitting in the Mautkeller (a beer cellar) and thought he could slander the Führer and us unpunished. When I took him to account he acted in so cowardly a manner that I beat him with my riding whip. . . . The bombshell of all rumours was: 'PARTY MEMBER

KONIG HAS MADE OFF WITH 100,000 MARK.' This rumour is too silly because party member König is honest to the backbone. Moreover, we have so little money that I promise anyone who can prove that even 20,000 mark could be pinched from the Gau headquarters of Franconia, half of that sum. . . ."

The language of this speech is childish to the extreme. It is that of an uncultured and crude man incapable of any refinement. But it is at the same time the kind of language primitive people understand easily, as it is their own way of speaking. It appeals to them because it reminds them of the way their own husbands and wives talk to them at home. Streicher, who has by no means a subtle and discriminating mind, is, nevertheless, not half as straightforward and primitive as he pretends to be in this speech. He knows how to captivate his listeners. In precisely the same way does he know how to make his calculated and cold-blooded program of anti-Jewish action tasty to the uneducated masses for whose favour he is vying. He knows that by appealing to their lowest instincts—which the Nazi regime has already helped to bring to the surface—he will influence them most strongly. Like most, if not all Jew-baiters, he invokes therefore, not reason but passion, not idealism, but hatred, greed and cruelty, not altruism and modesty, but smutty sexual fantasies and boundless conceit.

Julius Streicher has been leading a double campaign of defamation against the Jews, in his speeches and by means of his publications. There is a marked difference between these two different ways of fighting. The vilest and dirtiest items have been left for the written word. Streicher's speeches, on the other hand, reveal most clearly his appeal to German conceit based on the racial theory of the " master people," his complete rejection of the Christian faith and his untiring advocacy of total war against Jewry and thus of total war itself. By letting his own editors celebrate his great qualities as a leader of the people, whenever they reprint one of his countless speeches, Streicher also gratifies his own vanity and demonstrates his love of adulation. The

passages quoted below were reprinted in the *Fränkische Tageszeitung* Nuremberg, on the date given in brackets, unless otherwise stated.

APPEAL TO THE "MASTER RACE."

One of Streicher's favourite topics is the appeal to the innate nationalism and ignorant conceit of his audience by confronting the high and pure qualities of what he called the Nordic peoples with the alleged inferiority of the Jews. Addressing technicians in his home town he said: "It is not the Jews who are the chosen people. You shall tell your children when they rise in the morning and when they go to bed at night, 'You, child, belong to the Chosen People'." (12.10.36.)

In a speech to Nuremberg architects, Streicher laid down his conception of classical art:

"Why are we Nordics so moved when we look at the remains of ancient Roman or Greek art? . . . I say, not Greeks or Romans built this; we did, our ancestors did. . . . Many thousands of years ago redundant Nordic blood used to flow southwards. It was our creative blood that was at work down there. And why did that civilization perish? Because the men who created these marvels mixed their blood with that of Asiatic and African peoples. The creative and superior race perishes as soon as it mixes its blood with that of an inferior race. Such matters should be discussed before architects are given the certificate which lets them loose on the people with their 'building kultur'." (14.5.36.)

Speaking to the Franconian Hitler Youth group, the Nuremberg Gauleiter described the Nazi mission as follows: "Through the German people other nations, too, will in the days to come, be liberated from the Jews. We must believe in that. Many years ago a prophetic man said: 'German virtues will redeem the world'." (10.5.37.)

The same theme was elaborated in a *Stürmer* article by Streicher, quoted in the *Fraenkische Tageszeitung:* "The mobilisation of the German people's will to destroy the

bacillus lodged in its body is a declaration of war on all Jews throughout the world. Its final results will decide the problem whether the world is to be redeemed by German virtues or to perish by the Jewish poison. . . . We believe in the mission of German blood and thus in the mission of German virtue. We believe in the final victory of the German people and thus in the liberation of all non-Jewish humanity. Those who vanquish the world-Jew will save the earth from the devil." (2.1.37.)

WHIPPING UP HATRED.

Like the monomaniac he is, Streicher can never refrain from dragging his anti-Semitism into his speeches. Even when opening an exhibition, entitled "Beauty at Work," in Nuremberg, he had to end with the sentence: "We believe the day will come when a League of Nations will drag the Jewish people before a supreme court, before a world tribunal; then the serpent's head will be crushed. Heil!" (7.9.36.)

When speaking to health officials of the dangers of smoking, he again blamed the Jews: "The Jew wanted to do good business by acquainting us with the good things of life and aimed at the same time at destroying our people." (7.11.38.)

After the horrible pogroms in November, 1938, when Nuremberg Jews suffered perhaps more severely than any other community in Germany, Streicher heaped scorn on those who did not approve of the committed crime: "We know that there are still people who pity the Jew. They are not worthy of living in this city nor are they worthy of belonging to this nation of which you form a proud part. . . . The demonstrations in Franconia were, on the whole, disciplined, organised on clear lines and far-sighted. . . . They have shown the pro-Jewish world that the German people are capable of going right to the limit should this become necessary. National Socialism has proved that it is successful whenever it acts resolutely. On the square where we are now assembled once stood the synagogue of

Nuremberg's Jews. In bygone days Nuremberg citizens burned down the synagogue which was no house of God but a murderers' den. To-day, we admire those men and say that they lived in a great epoch. In centuries to come people will say the same of our time." (11.11.38.)

LYING.

In November, 1938, Streicher thought fit to speak of the hooligans who had set the synagogues on fire as people who should be admired and would be celebrated for their deed by generations to come. Three years earlier, speaking in Berlin at a Labour Front meeting, he had blamed any anti-Jewish incident on the Jews themselves and had justified his assertion by the fact that the Nazis had not burned down the synagogues: "Those who indulge in individual action are enemies of the State. Those who lack discipline in their dealings with Jews are against the Movement. They are not National Socialists, they are Jews. That may sound strange. But there is proof showing that Jews and their henchmen were the authors of incidents between 1927 and the time when the National Socialist Party took over, for example in Jewish cemeteries. The Jewish press regularly published reports to the effect that National Socialists had broken down and besmeared tombstones in Jewish cemeteries. Had National Socialism really believed in a solution of the Jewish question by the destruction of Jewish tombstones, they would have done so and set fire to the synagogues as well, as did Nuremberg's citizens 450 years ago." (*Völkischer Beobachter*, 6.10.45.)

An amazing piece of lying was the contention that the murderers of King Alexander of Yugoslavia were Jews, put forward by Streicher when addressing a mass meeting in the Adolf Hitler Square, Nuremberg: "When I received information that the King of Serbia had died (he was murdered by Croatian Fascists), I said immediately: the bullet which killed him came from a Jew's revolver. I was not pleased to hear the murderer was a Jew but I was happy to see confirmed what I have always maintained:

the wire-puller behind every disaster that has overtaken the peoples is the eternal Jew. In a Jewish paper, the *Israelitisches Familienblatt*, I read something I did not read in our papers. There have been demonstrations of Slovenes and Yugo-Slavs in Zagreb against the Jews. A rabbi had declared that the murderer was not a Jew, even were he circumcised. There we are, my dear fellow-citizens! Even the rabbi states that the murderer was circumcised! Everyone of us knows that Slovenes are not circumcised because circumcision is a ritual customary with the Jews for thousands of years. As the murderer was circumcised he must be a Jew. . . ." (20.10.34.)

Only a warped brain could have built such an astounding chain of illogical assertions. But Streicher was never concerned with truth and twisted any fact until it suited his purpose. And the German press faithfully reprinted such slanderous and dangerous nonsense and gave the ravings of a mental case the publicity it so lavishly accorded to the words of all Nazi leaders.

LOVE OF WAR.

Like most other Nazi speakers, Streicher insisted in many speeches on Germany's love of peace. She had declared war on Bolshevism and Jewry and was determined to rid the world of this twin "scourge," but the Führer wanted peace and friendship with the non-Jewish peoples. If war should come it would be the fault of the Jews. Germany did not dream of any aggressive action. At the first showing of a film entitled "Triumph of the Will," devoted to the Nuremberg Party Rally, Streicher declared: "Great events cast their shadow before. Those who want to look these future events in the face and be well prepared for the coming fight must know the deadly enemy who desires no peace. They must know the deadly enemy who brought strife into the world, and who needs the heaps of corpses slain by war to assert himself in a divided world. The Führer has held out his hand to the nations and the nations are prepared to seize it. But the

Jew does not want that. . . . There will be no peace in the world until humanity has rid itself of that race of which Christ said that the devil was its father. A hostile world does not hate us and fight against us because we have forged arms in secret. Germany is hated and attacked because she has been blessed by the creative act of National Socialism." (8.4.35.)

Just over one year later Streicher spoke less of peace and more of the coming struggle when addressing men of the Civil Defence League in Nuremberg: "We know that the decisive battle between the Jew and the decent world is still ahead of us. We know that Germany will have to carry the main burden in that fight. You of the civil defence must be evangelists. You know what is at stake. In the coming war the intellectual weapons may become decisive. The devil is still in our midst, the Jew, of whom Christ said 2,000 years ago that he hailed from the devil." (30.7.36.)

When given the freedom of the little town of Greding shortly after the Munich agreement in 1938, the Jew-baiter thought the time had come for an encomium of war only slightly watered down by an allusion to peace: "When the Führer started rearming, happiness entered our homes. Without strong weapons we would now be in the midst of war. You must be armed to maintain peace. . . . We had our best time during our warrior days. Young German men are to-day given the same education our fathers had. . . . The best educational centre is the barracks yard." (31.10.38.)

In a speech to army officers stationed at Nuremberg and Fürth, Streicher was exultant at Hitler's having "declared war on world Jewry" in his last speech. "No emperor, king or other great leader of people has ever gone so far as to declare war categorically on world Jewry as did the Führer in his last Reichstag speech." (17.3.39.)

By July, 1939, Streicher thought the time ripe for a vicious attack against Britain. He said at a mass meeting at Nuremberg: "It is the Jew who wants war. . . . If they try today to encircle us and to create the same alliance which marched against us in 1914 we can only reply that what was

possible then is possible no longer. The people on the British Isles—which have ceased to be islands in the age of the Luftwaffe—realize this. That is why they seek help from a place where the Jew rules as the devil incarnate. Who would have thought that proud Albion would have to sit about in Moscow for months and beg for aid? Proud England will in the days to come meet the same fate she had prepared for the Kaiser. . . . The German Führer and the Italian Duce will force their will on the world. . . . We believe that those who today oppose us will perish. In this faith we march into the future calmly and proudly." (5.7.39.)

APPEAL TO THE BLASPHEMOUS

Streicher's religious persuasion is given in official Nazi handbooks as "gottgläubig" (believing in some God) as opposed to Christian. Whenever Streicher mentions the name of Christ it is in some blasphemous connection. Other Jew-baiters in other countries have invoked their Christianity to justify their anti-Semitism. Both attitudes have in common the abuse of religion for sinister and anti-religious ends. At the Easter Conference of the National Socialist Teachers' Union in Nuremberg, the "gottgläubig" Gauleiter addressed the Nazi schoolmasters with the following words: "We fighters for racial regeneration can alone fully understand the gigantic struggle of that man who 2000 years ago stood up against the Jewish plague. Christ was the first to understand that Jewry constituted a world danger. He was not the poor wretch many people want to make of him. He was a hero and a fighter who did not hesitate to die for the justice of his cause. We esteem and venerate the symbol of the cross, not as a sign of renunciation and of hostility towards worldly things, but as the sign of a victorious struggle." (9.4.35.)

Speaking to Franconian Stormtroopers, Streicher coined the sentence: "Christ was the greatest anti-Semite of all times." (7.12.36.) An equally outrageous statement was made to a meeting of Nuremberg teachers: "In the last

resort the wisdom preached by Christ is identical with what we call 'to think and feel German.' Pure Christianity is pure Germandom of action." After this speech his deputy, Karl Holz, read publicly extracts from love letters written by a Bishop to a Jewish woman. (27.1.37.)

But the Jew-baiter went one step further. He proclaimed during a four hours' speech to the German Teachers' Academy at Munich: "Our National Socialist deed was the greatest prayer ever prayed for the German people." (27.7.35.) In a Sunday speech to Nazi women he narrowed down his conception of religiousness even more: "Some men and women will be horrified to hear that 2,000 women were prepared to go to a meeting on this day as early as seven a.m. Such people cannot understand you meeting here in this room for our common work while the bells are calling them to church. You who did not go to church today are perhaps attending a greater divine service than those men and women who are sitting at this moment in their pews hypocritically and with sham piety." (18.1.37.)

POISONING THE CHILDREN'S MINDS

Perhaps the worst aspect of Streicher's activity is the deliberate poisoning of the children's minds. The prurient ex-teacher still believed in his mission to inculcate hatred of the Jew in the hearts of the coming generation. Speaking at a conference of Nazi teachers in Nuremberg, Streicher declared: "One of the essential tasks the teacher has today is to instruct his pupils about the race and Jewish problems and the need for the purity of the blood on which the existence of our people depends. . . . We have no longer any use for brainy fellows. We must find new ways if we want to serve Adolf Hitler." Streicher pointed out the enormous importance of the decrees decided on by the historical Reich Assembly at Nuremberg. These laws would have incalculable effects. "They will bring unbelievable happiness not only to the German people but to the whole of humanity. They will be a source which will spring forth forever. . . . It is not by accident that these

laws were enacted in Nuremberg. We people of the *Stürmer* made popular the term 'race pollution.' . . . We want to solve the race problem in all fields, with the teachers, with the doctors and also with the priests." (17.9.35.)

Streicher who, like all Fascist leaders, always advertised his popularity with children and had his picture taken dozens of times talking and smiling to them, often made speeches to the young and youngest. At a Christmas celebration for small children who still believed in Santa Claus, he asked his tiny listeners: "Do you know who is the devil?" "The Jew, the Jew," came the response from thousands of children's lips." (22.12.36.) Addressing young girls of a vocational training class in Nuremberg, he mentioned a girl pupil who had gone to his school, had fallen victim to the Jew and was lost for her life-time. "You, German girls, are in great danger when you leave school and enter life. The Jew for whom you are free game according to his laws will try to approach you in many shapes. You must repel him and remain honest and decent. No beautiful clothes, no lipstick or powder-box will make German women of you. Take care to remain pure, deep in your hearts, and you will become true German mothers." (19.3.34.)

During the pagan solstice celebrations on Streicher's "Holy Mountain," the Hesselberg, the Leader of Franconia spoke to boys and girls in the following words: "Many of you will ask: Why do we climb this hill, why do we leave our towns and villages and our parents at home and light this bonfire up here? I shall tell you. Those who want God must look up to the sky and those who want to be near him must climb a mountain. My dear boys and girls, year after year, for hundreds and thousands of years we shall come here to seek new strength. But only men and women of heroic cast should come. Those who climb this mountain must be fit company for us. Boys and girls! If somebody tells you of the Jews once having been the Chosen People, don't believe him. Believe us instead who say that the Jews are no Chosen People—a choser

people does not come into the world to let others work for it, and to suck their blood. It does not infiltrate into the nations to eject the peasant from his house and farmstead and to impoverish your fathers and drive them to despair. A chosen people does not rape women and girls. A chosen people does not practice ritual slaughter and torture animals to death. We shall use all our strength to enlighten every German and the whole of humanity so that a future war—should it come—could only be a crusade against the deadly enemy of all nations, the eternal Jew. You boys and girls must shout it to the world: 'We German youngsters hate the race which Christ once said came from the devil.'" (24.6.35.)

A national leader who talks to children of rape and murder, who is driven by his anti-Jewish obsession to preaching war against a whole people, who infects their undeveloped minds with the nebulous and anti-Christian conceptions of a heathen fire-worshipper, is committing an unforgivable crime. Nazi anti-Semitism by poisoning the minds of the smallest Germans with its pernicious creed of hatred has not only given Germany and the world a workable pattern for the persecution and extermination of the Jewish people but has at the same time provided a most formidable indictment against all Jew-baiting.

Chapter III

STREICHER'S *STURMER* AND SIMILAR PUBLICATIONS

Undoubtedly, Julius Streicher's words have reached millions of his compatriots. He has spoken in many German towns and even villages and—according to eye-witnesses and newspaper reports—he does not seem to have been an unpopular speaker with the crowds. The chief medium for his anti-Semitic campaign was however the *Stürmer*, that foul rag with which the Jew-baiter of Nuremberg

swamped not only Germany but a number of foreign countries as well.

This paper, with its filthy articles and obscene cartoons, its cruel photographs and knavish slogans, had one of the highest circulations of all German periodicals. A German press handbook, published in 1939, gave the exact figure as 473,000. Speaking at Erlangen, in September, 1935, Streicher said the *Stürmer* was the most widely read paper in Germany. Modestly he called it "the best paper in the world," in a speech made at Dinkelsbühl on April 16th, 1934. In September, 1936, he published an article in the *Stürmer*, No. 39, in which he wrote that the persistent work of that paper "will make even the last German join wholeheartedly the ranks of those whose aim is to crush the head of pan-Judah, that snake." An article published by the *Stürmer's* editor, Hiemer, in No. 15, of April, 1936, pointed out that "there was no province in the whole German Reich where the *Stürmer* was not read eagerly, nor was there any country on earth where the name of the *Stürmer* was not known." In December, 1938, the editorial staff published a notice celebrating the fifteenth birthday of Streicher's organ, and thanking its readers for their loyalty: "When the history of our epoch is written it will have to mention those who gathered faithfully around the *Stürmer's* banner at a time when hatred and envy had disheartened the weakling and discouraged the timid."

THE *STURMER* SHOW-CASES

Not satisfied with the *Stürmer's* large circulation, Streicher devised a special means to ensure the widest possible circle of readers for his paper. He suggested the setting up in places throughout Germany of special show-cases displaying the *Stürmer* to the public so that it could be read by all, even the poorest.

These "Stürmerkästen"—under the Nazi regime—became a regular feature of German towns and villages. Many hundreds of them were erected on important

street crossings, near the town halls, public baths, post offices, police and railway stations. The majority of them were sponsored by the local Nazi party, others by the police or the municipal administration. They ensured for the *Stürmer* a much wider publicity than was suggested by its already very large circulation. One of the favourite items in *Stürmer* issues were the photographs of people eagerly reading the *Stürmer* edition thus displayed in public. Frequently these show-cases were the rallying point for anti-Jewish gatherings, and it was dangerous for any Jew to pass it too closely. A circular issued by the Berlin Jewish community on July 31st, 1935, conveys something of the terror these displays instilled in the helpless Jewish population. It read: "We hear that a *Stürmer* show-case will be inaugurated on August 1st, at 8 p.m., on the Bayerischer Platz, near the Speyererstrasse Underground Station. We feel compelled to inform the members of our community of this fact and to ask them to be particularly careful on that evening."

APPEAL TO ILLITERACY AND SUPERSTITION

Streicher's general frame of mind, his primitiveness and illiteracy, made him a fanatical adherent of pseudo-scientific ideas and theories. He also realised that anti-Semitism, an irrational and emotional phenomenon, could best be assisted by mobilising the dark and atavistic trends of the soul. Medieval ignorance and superstition provided him with excellent material in his fight against the Jews. That is why he so often dug into old books and documents and used the pictorial accounts of the remote past to prove that the Jews adhered to sinister rites of sacrifice and murder. That is why he became one of the most violent opponents of progress and enlightenment in medical science. The bigotry and fanaticism of the dark ages suited him perfectly in his endeavours to arouse suspicion and hatred against a race whose lot it has been throughout the centuries to serve as the scapegoat for all evils.

In November, 1934, Streicher created a new periodical on

Stürmer lines, which was entirely devoted to anti-Semitism on a "medical" basis. Its title was *Deutsche Volksgesundheit aus Blut und Boden* (German national health from blood and soil). It was said to be edited by Streicher "in collaboration with doctors, teachers and healers."

In the first issue, the Gauleiter of Nuremberg wrote a high-sounding leader. It was a plea against what he called "Jew-inspired medicine": "I am joining today the ranks of those who fight for a return to a healing method which is in accordance with nature. In doing this I am following an inner call and moral obligation. Those who accept the Jew's challenge are fighting the devil. We shall not bow to the power of certain Jew-slaves in the Third Reich. We shall vanquish them because they hate us."

During the next 22 months, until the closing down of the paper, Streicher, in his new organ, conducted one of the most amazing fights against the major achievements of medical science during the last centuries. His favourite target was vaccination. In the issue of December 15th, 1934, he had an article published which contained the following comment on Pasteur's revolutionary discoveries: "Pasteurism means (*a*) the medical hallucinations of the chemist Pasteur; (*b*) the setting up of highly profitable chemical industries based on these hallucinations, which are concerned with the production of serums, vaccines, anti-toxins and other diseased animal substances. . . . Pasteur based his work on the delusions of that English charlatan, Edward Jenner."

Other eminent discoveries were condemned in a similar fashion: "Robert Koch, the discoverer of the tubercle bacterium, was married to a Jewess and his right hand, his assistant, was the Jew, Dr. William Levy. They produced Tuberculin, the first 'antitoxin,' a concoction of bacteria for injection into the blood. It brought them an enormous sum of money and caused the death of an enormous number of people.

"The Jew, Paul Ehrlich, invented Salvarsan, and was the founder of chemical therapy which filled Jewry's pockets with billions taken from Germany's national wealth and

sentenced millions of Germans to sickness and death. Wassermann, another Jew, assisted the sale of Salvarsan by inventing a blood reaction (Wassermann reaction). Whenever the result was positive, Salvarsan had to be injected irrespective of whether the patient suffered from syphilis in the clinical sense or not. Wassermann founded the schools of blood extraction (Jews need Christian blood for ritual purposes), and laboratory diagnosis which led to innumerable erroneous treatments. . . . The works of these 'greatest' should be eradicated without exception. . . . They are means for unpunished Jewish robbery and murder disguised as 'exact science'."

Streicher's strangest, most ludicrous and at the same time most noxious theory concerned what he called "alien albumen." He himself wrote a front page article in the New Year's issue of 1935, expounding these ideas which were directed equally against the Jews and against vaccination:

"It is established for all eternity: alien albumen is the sperm of a man of alien race. The male sperm is in cohabitation partially or completely absorbed by the female and thus enters her bloodstream. One single cohabitation of a Jew with an Aryan woman is sufficient to poison her blood for ever. Together with the alien albumen she has absorbed the alien soul. Never again will she be able to bear purely Aryan children, even when married to an Aryan. They will all be bastards, with a dual soul and a body of a mixed breed. Their children will also be crossbreeds, that means ugly people of unsteady character and with a tendency to illnesses. . . . Now we know why the Jew uses every artifice of seduction in order to ravish German girls at as early an age as possible, while the Jewish doctor rapes his patients while they are under anaesthetic. He wants the German girl and the German woman to absorb the alien sperm of a Jew. She is never again to bear German children. But the blood products of all animals right down to the bacteria, like serum, lymph, extracts from internal organs, etc., are also alien albumen. They have a poisonous effect if directly introduced into the blood stream either

by vaccination or injection. By these products of sick animals the blood is ravished, the Aryan is 'impregnated' with an alien species . . . . the author and abetter of such action is the Jew. He has been aware of the secrets of the race question for centuries and, therefore, plans systematically the annihilation of the nations which are superior to him. Science and 'authorities' are his instruments for the enforcing of pseudo-science and the concealment of truth. . . ."

Such insane doctrines went too far even for the Nazi authorities. The anti-vaccination movement became a danger to German national health. In February, 1935, the Reich Doctors' Leader (Reichsärzteführer), Dr. Wagner, felt compelled to make the following declaration:

"The medical leaders have complete understanding for Julius Streicher's fight against Jewish influence, the cross-breeding of races and racial degeneration and are prepared to support him in that struggle. This does not, however, signify an approval of all race-political and race-hygienic conceptions and theories advocated by Party Member Streicher."

Streicher had to give up his anti-vaccination campaign and a few months later the *Deutsche Volksgesundheit* had to close down. Although an announcement promised the faithful readers a continuation of the fight in another publication, nothing more was heard of it. In January, 1939, Streicher opened an "Institute for biological medicaments" in Nuremberg. A number of Nazi-nominated professors attended, amongst them the head of Erlangen University. Streicher made it quite clear in his speech that the "Institute" was intended for anti-Jewish propaganda only. At the same time, he sang the praise of the divining rod, an instrument which he found suitable for the purpose of Jew-baiting. In his defunct periodical (September 1st, 1935), an article even mentioned a special apparatus constructed on the basis of the divining rod, which served to discover whether a person was a Jew or an "Aryan." According to the "inventor," "all purely Aryan blood belongs to the gold-platinum group, all Jewish

blood to the tin-lead group." A doctor to whom this theory was explained by the inventor was sufficiently unbiased to contradict these preposterous ideas. There had never been an Aryan race and even if there had, there could be no doubt that such an amount of cross-breeding had taken place during the last 2,000 years as to make it impossible to establish racial purity. Streicher's informant concluded his article: "When using my apparatus on that doctor I found out that he was a Jew."

Such infantile superstition found its way also into the columns of the *Stürmer*. A characteristic example is the publication of a photograph in No. 23, of June, 1937, showing the burning Zeppelin "Hindenburg," which exploded in the United States. The caption underneath consists of a letter written to the *Stürmer's* editor: "Dear *Stürmer*, the first radio picture from the United States shows very clearly that the Jew is behind the explosion of our airship 'Hindenburg.' Nature has clearly and with absolute correctness outlined the devil in human form. Heil Hitler." This letter refers to the shape of the smoke cloud rising from the burning hull, which is supposed to look like the face of a Jew.

APPEAL TO GREED AND ENVY

In support of the Nazis' policy aimed at depriving German Jews of their jobs and businesses, the *Stürmer* carried regular features abusing Jewish-owned shops and denouncing Aryans who made their purchases there or had any kind of dealing with Jewish business men. These features were most popular with many of the paper's readers, who were only too glad to find an "idealistic" pretext for their own covetousness and envy. They assisted their paper with "letters to the editor" from all parts of Germany, contributing plentiful material to Streicher's anti-Semitic campaign. A letter characteristic of this base kind of correspondence is the following epistle, printed in No. 11, of March, 1936:

"Dear *Stürmer*, the wife of the peasant Menzel, from

Gross-Schirsdorf near Goldberg, buys shoes here at the Jew's. . . . We National Socialists of Silesia shall see to it that every compatriot understands the Jewish question. The people must also learn who are those who sabotage our defensive struggle. Signed B."

In the next issue there was a similar type of letter, dictated by the same low motives :

" Dear *Stürmer*, the pharmacy Feske in the Zeughausstrasse in Schneidemühl calls itself a German enterprise. Yet the owner does not think it beneath his dignity to purchase dusters from the Jewish firm of Lindenstrauss & Co. in Schneidemühl. He let the cat out of the bag by forgetting to take off the label showing quite clearly the origin and price of the dusters. Signed B."

Another correspondent of the *Stürmer* complained that " the Burgomaster of the village of Hausen in the Wiesen valley recently sold to a Jewish cattle merchant a fat first-class ox belonging to the municipality " (No. 10, March, 1936). This correspondent mentioned that a *Stürmer* show-case which the mayor had to pass daily on his way to the town hall had failed to make any impression.

The *Stürmer* encouraged such letters, and itself published similar items as a regular feature, under the heading : " What the people fails to understand." One of these paragraphs, which appeared in No. 34 of August, 1938, reads : " Else Hollands, owner of the furniture shop of the same name, situated in Cologne, Krefelderstrasse 57, buys kosher chickens at the shop of the well-known stinking Jew, Friedmann. . . ."

CALLING FOR SOCIAL BOYCOTT

But Streicher did not stop at the defamation of businesses. Any social contact between Jews and non-Jews came under the same kind of boycott. A letter in No. 10, of March, 1936, for example, called to task a certain Johann Jacob, a member of the Nazi party, for having, in a public bar, called the Jews his friends. Even the date of the " offence " was given. The same issue carried an article

attacking a parson for his refusal to teach the Nazi gospel of hate: "Lucky the parish which has a true priest for parson. In a German parish only those can be true priests whose blood is entirely German. In Priehlow, near Brandenburg, officiates a parson called Suessbach. Many people think that the blood of parson Suessbach must consist of two different components. They are strengthened in that belief by the fact that parson Suessbach does not let a moment pass without defending that race of which Christ said that its father is the devil. . . . Parson Suessbach even went so far as to tell the children during scripture lessons: 'The Nazi government demands today that only National Socialism should be preached from this pulpit, not the teachings of Christ. He also tries to make the children believe that Jesus himself was a Jew, while every child knows that Christ, had he really been a Jew, would have been cursing himself when he said that the Jews' father was the devil. . . . Many people would also like to know why parson Suessbach is using the cloth covering the chalice as a cushion for his chair'."

THE "*STURMER* SPIRIT" AND CHILDREN

This kind of outlawry extended even to children. In the *Stürmer*, No. 11, of March, 1936, a letter was published which took exception to Jewish children having been allowed to attend a kindergarten under the supervision of catholic sisters: "The National Socialist municipal council has now put an end to this unworthy state of affairs. It prohibited the admission of Jewish children to the kindergarten. This caused great distress to these Jew-hirelings. The wife of the wealthiest farmer in the region, Frau Loenarz, decided to remedy this 'evil,' and to look after the Jew brats. She can now be seen in broad daylight walking about with them."

As early as July, 1934, the *Stürmer* had advocated the elimination of Jewish children from infants' schools, as "grown-up Germans could not be expected to perceive in the Jew a person of alien race if they had been

forced in their childhood to accept the Jew as their playmate."

But Streicher's ambition was not confined to having Jewish children expelled from the schools. He wanted his *Stürmer* and its spirit to penetrate into the German classrooms, as he realized the importance of early instruction in the tenets of his anti-Semitic creed. In this he was most successful. Repeatedly the *Stürmer* was able to reproduce photographs showing Nazi teachers instructing their pupils by means of that paper. In No. 29, of July, 1934, for instance, a picture revealed a classroom entirely covered with the hideous journal and the teacher busily engaged in explaining its finer details to the children in his charge. During the first years of the regime, when Jewish children were still allowed to attend the general schools, it was a favourite practice with Jew-baiting masters to make them stand near the blackboard during such lessons and to use their features, traits of character, etc., as examples to elucidate Streicher's theories.

Letters from children to the *Stürmer* are distressing testimonials to the effectiveness of that type of instruction. On September 13th, 1935, girls living in the town of Weissenburg wrote to the editor, that their school mistress read to them from the *Stürmer* every Monday morning: "Often enough we wish we could have with us in the class room the people who still fail to understand the mean and shameful deeds of the Jew." Underneath this letter was the motto: "The Jew is wagging his venomous tongue, that's why he should be sent to Dachau concentration camp."

The pupils of the Nazi youth hostel at Grossmöllen in Pomerania sent the *Stürmer* a letter, reprinted in No. 16, of April, 1936, in which they said they read the paper's articles every week with the greatest interest. "The head of our hostel stages a play about the Jew for us every Saturday. We also have a doll representing a real Jew. It has a nose like Satan. Now we ourselves regularly stage plays about Jews; the subjects are chosen by our principal from the *Stürmer*. We can hardly wait until it is Saturday again.

Our greetings to you, dear *Stürmer*, and a hearty Heil Hitler. The boys and girls of the National Socialist Youth Hostel at Grossmöllen."

STURMER BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG

Not content with the *Stürmer's* successful penetration into the classroom, Streicher thought it necessary to have a special manual produced for the teachers, to be used for instruction in Jew-baiting. He commissioned a book entitled *The Jewish Question in the Classroom*, with the municipal school inspector of Nuremberg, Fritz Fink, which was published by the book department of the *Stürmer* in 1937. Streicher himself wrote the introduction, warmly recommending the booklet to all school-masters. The manual is illustrated with repulsive anti-Semitic drawings by the hands of children who must have been given their subject by the teacher. It also contains photographs of "racial types," contrasting blond "Aryan" children with dark-haired Jewish boys and girls. The last and most important chapter deals with "race pollution," and contains smutty and crudely sexual passages alleged to come from the Talmud. Other chapters deal with "the attitude of the Churches towards the people of Christ's murderers," "The criminal Jewish secret laws," and the way in which the teacher can best inculcate anti-Semitism in the minds of his young listeners.

The *Stürmer* publishers also edited two books intended for the children themselves. The first was called *Don't trust a fox on the green heath nor the oath of a Jew* (Trau keinem Fuchs auf grüner Heid und keinem Jud bei seinem Eid!). Written and illustrated by a young girl of 18, in 1936, it soon reached a sale of 40,000 copies. The illustrations, in lively colours, depict German youngsters mocking hideous-looking Jewish children, and Jews in all walks of life with terrifying features swindling and corrupting tall blond "Nordics." Streicher does not fail to advertise himself by inserting a picture showing him, fat-necked, bald and

beaming, surrounded by an adoring group of children offering him a bunch of flowers.

Happy about the success of this first book for children, Streicher followed it up soon by the publication of the *Poisonous Fungus* (Der Giftpilz), with text by Ernst Hiemer, the *Stürmer's* editor, and illustrations by its infamous cartoonist, Fips. This product of Streicher's poison factory beats anything ever published by Germany's chief Jew-baiter. Its pictures are so nauseating, display such depravity, that it seems incredible that even the Nazi Government should have passed them as fit for publication. Amongst them is a scene showing a Jewish man trying to induce children to come with him to his home for immoral purposes by offering them sweets, and a blond girl with plaits in the consulting room of a Jewish doctor, who flees in terror before the doctor can lay hands on her. Amann, the leader of the German press, wrote a letter to the *Stürmer*, quoted in No. 19, of May, 1938, in which he said: "Now at the right moment, the *Stürmer* publishers bring out a book for the young, telling in an attractive way how the Jews cheat the German people. *The Poisonous Fungus* ought to be put into the hands of every German boy or girl. The grown-ups, too, should learn from it because they must never tire of teaching their children that the Jew is Satan in human form, the lie incarnate. Those who fall into his clutches are lost to the nation as to themselves."

This official approval covers such "poems" as: "A devil walks through German lands, it is the Jew, well known to us, a murderer of nations and race polluter, he is the children's terror in all countries. Corrupt he must even the young, he wants all people to die, don't ever have anything to do with the Jew, then you will be glad and happy"; or, "The Jew doctor in Germany, has been sent us by the devil, and like a devil does he rape, German women and German honour."

It is difficult to believe that children brought up on that type of literature will ever be able to overcome the mental shock such reading must have produced in their immature

and impressionable minds. By systematically corrupting the young over a period of many years, the Nazis have set a terrible problem for the post-war world. To re-educate the juvenile victims of Streicher's maniacal teachings is one of the most urgent and most difficult tasks facing the Allies after Hitler's downfall.

"THE *STURMER* NOT PORNOGRAPHIC"

While these children's books but hint at sexual relations, the *Stürmer* itself has made pornographic articles, cartoons and photographs its chief feature. Streicher, of course, denied that his paper had that character. In his Erlangen speech, reported in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* of September 11th, 1935, he even went so far as to say that "nothing in its contents made the paper unsuitable to be taken home to family and children. It was the Jew who misrepresented the *Stürmer* as a pornographic organ."

Every single issue, however, contains detailed descriptions of sexual intercourse alleged to have taken place between Jews and non-Jews, and front page cartoons show nude girls embraced by men with distorted faces and odiously exaggerated Jewish features. Fips, the amateur painter, Streicher's chief cartoonist, is never at a loss to give pictorial expression to his master's insane carnal fantasies.

In one of his designs we see a blond girl, with bared bosom, knifed by a ferocious and lascivious-looking Jew (No. 14, April, 1937); in another, black fleshy hands choke the snow-white neck of an "Aryan" woman, and in the background looms menacing the shadow of a face with the kind of nose commonly depicted in anti-Jewish caricatures (No. 50, December, 1938). In yet another cartoon a tall woman with enormous and bare bosom is locked up behind the bars of a prison cell to which a Jewish man holds a key in the form of a dollar sign (No. 35, August, 1939). These examples could be continued *ad infinitum*.

Typical of the kind of article published in the *Stürmer* on what the Nazis call "race pollution" (Rassenschande) is the

following item taken from No. 20, of May, 1934: "The son of the owner of the Chemical Works 'X' at Hildesheim, the Jew Rudolf Y. (we deliberately omit the names which are, of course, given in full) has this time chosen to ravish the 20-year-old Christian girl, Hanna Z., who is very lovely indeed. She lives in a room in a quiet side-street with very little traffic. This room has, of course, a separate entrance which leads through a front-garden and across a balcony. The room was re-papered lavishly at the expense of the Jew. Jew Y. was free to turn up here at any odd hour of the night to indulge in orgies with the female."

Of a baron belonging to a celebrated Bavarian family, a writer and poet, the *Stürmer*, No. 42, of October, 1934, wrote that "he polluted the ancient and pure blood of his tribe by his marriage, in 1894, with the Jewess Charlotte X. who gave him two bastard daughters. As if that was no enough, he got married a second time and again to a Jewess Helen Y-Z, who adulterated his family tree with two daughters and one son."

Appeals to boycott Gentiles who were seen with Jewish girls also often found their way into the *Stürmer's* columns, mainly in the form of letters to the editor. One of these epistles published in No. 28, of July, 1934, reads: "Dear *Stürmer*, in Wiesenau near Mainz lives a farmer's son called Johann B., who is friendly with the Jewess C. He has the cheek to walk in broad daylight arm-in-arm with the Jewess. He has no business to turn up where German chaps and their girls meet for a dance. He is not worthy of being greeted in the streets. He must be shunned as if he had scabies or leprosy. Fellow-citizens of Wiesenau, act accordingly; signed D." It is not surprising that such vulgar outpourings are never signed with a full name, but only with an initial.

In January, 1938, the *Stürmer* published its Eighth Special Issue, which demanded "the death penalty for 'race pollution'," as the main headline said. Amongst the items in that issue were: "Jewish race defilers at work—Fifteen-year-old non-Jewess ravished—A dangerous race

polluter. He thinks German women are free game for him—The Jew sanatorium: an institution for the cultivation of race pollution—Rape of a feeble-minded girl—The Jewish butler: he steals from his master and commits race pollution. . . ." Holz, Streicher's deputy, wrote in the concluding article that "the highest aim and the supreme task of the State is to safeguard the people, the blood and the race. If this is the supreme task, then those contravening this law must be punished with the supreme penalty. The *Stürmer*, therefore, thinks that there are but two fitting punishments for the crime of race pollution: Hard labour for life in the case of attempted race pollution, and the death penalty for the consummated crime."

"RITUAL MURDER"

In May, 1934, the *Stürmer* published a special issue devoted entirely to what anti-Semites call "Ritual murder." Fips, the cartoonist, rose to the occasion by drawing a row of naked women whose blood streamed from stab wounds into a large basin held by a Jew. There is no need to describe the contents of that issue in detail. It is sufficient to quote a letter sent by Archbishop Lang of Canterbury, the head of the Anglican Church, the Primate of all England, to the editor of the London *Times*, which appeared in the issue of May 16th: "Sir, permit me to add my own to the other protests which you have already printed against the publication in Germany of the May number of the periodical entitled *Der Stürmer*, under the name of Herr Julius Streicher, the recently appointed Reich Commissioner in Upper Franconia. Though significantly its export from Germany was prohibited, I have just been able to see a copy of it. It rakes up legends and lies about the alleged custom of ritual murder by the Jews which have been over and over again exposed. It contains a series of gruesome and disgusting illustrations. It seems almost incredible that such a publication recalling the worst excesses of medieval fanaticism should have been permitted in any civilized country; yet it bears the name of a high officer of the Reich. . .

"If the authorities of the Reich wish to secure for themselves and for their State the respect and good will of the people of this country, let them promptly disown the issue under the name of one of their own number of this odious incitement to religious bigotry and, it may well be, to renewed and brutal persecution."

The London *Tablet*, a distinguished Catholic publication, wrote, on May 19th, 1934, of "a hash-up of shameless old calumnies against the Jews," and of "the cowardly work the *Stürmer* has done."

Archbishop Lang's hope that the Nazis might disown Streicher's paper was not only not fulfilled, but three years later, in May, 1939, a new "Ritual Murder" number was issued, this time not in 130,000 copies, like the first one, but at a rate of half a million. Its contents were even filthier, and Streicher derided the indignation aroused by his first effort throughout the world by reprinting two whole pages of facsimile reproductions of articles published in 1934 in Britain, the United States, France, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, and even in the German *Frankfurter Zeitung*, protesting against the *Stürmer's* barbarous methods. Even the Primate's letter was reproduced in full under the headline: "All-Judah sounds the alarm in the world press." By May, 1939, Streicher no longer had to worry about the reaction of his writings, as the Fatherland had long since set its sail for war and began to display a savage joy in outraging the conscience of civilized mankind.

VILIFYING THE DEAD

Neither was the *Stürmer* deterred by the majesty of death. As early as February 16th, 1930, even before the Nazis achieved power in Germany, the paper published the following notice about the death of Dr. Paul Levi, member of the Reichstag: "It was at 5 a.m. that Paul Levi, who was suffering from influenza, jumped out of a window. His spine could not stand this strain. It broke and caused him to give up his Talmudical ghost. Opinions differ as to the cause of his death. Some say Levi could no longer

bear his own inherent racial smell." When Ignaz Petschek, a well-known industrialist, died, the *Stürmer* published the information under the headline, "One Jewish devil less" (No. 11, March, 1934). On a Jewish suicide in April, 1936, Streicher's organ wrote: "Shechita (ritual slaughter) of self. The best deed of Jew Loewenthal."

The utter heartlessness of the Nuremberg Jew-baiter becomes apparent also in the many warnings addressed to non-Jews not to attend Jewish funerals. The issue No. 29, of July, 1936, for example, bore the main headline, "German men and women behind the Jew coffin." The article said: "It might be thought that no German would still lend himself to running along with Jewish funeral processions and pay their so-called 'last respects' to a dead Jew, together with members of that race. Even in National Socialist Germany there are still people who dare to run behind Jewish coffins and Jewish mourners. They even go so far as to enter the Jewish cemetery, clad in black, together with the howling Jews and Jewesses, and listen to a rabbi's sermon with sympathetic faces. Recently we were informed of two Jew funerals where non-Jews were present in great numbers. At Bopfingen (Württemberg) the "cattle-Jew" Louis Mendel was carried to his grave. Non-Jews—among them women whose husbands carry in their pockets the membership cards of the Nazi Party and who themselves belong to the National Socialist Women's Organisation—walked in the Jewish funeral procession." Such notices were frequently supplemented by photographs of the "offenders" taken during the funeral by the *Stürmer's* photographer.

CALL FOR EXTERMINATION

Those who still disbelieve the Nazi atrocities committed during the war against the Jews, like the British anti-Semite Ratcliffe and many others of his kind, might have taken the trouble to read through the issues of the *Stürmer*. They would then have realized that the policy of extermination has been advocated in Germany's official anti-Semitic

organ for many years. Appeals for the complete annihilation of the Jewish race were made by Streicher's deputy, Karl Holz, in the " Ritual Murder " issue of May, 1934, and then again systematically in the months preceding the November pogroms of 1938, i.e., in No. 28, of July, No. 38, of September, and No. 40, of October, 1938. In the latter issue the following article was published: " The Jews are a people of bastards afflicted with all diseases. They are a people of criminals and outcasts. They are the carriers of disease and vermin among men. . . . A rotten apple cannot be assimilated by a basket full of healthy apples. Mice and rats cannot be acknowledged as useful pets and live within the human community. Bacteria, vermin and pests cannot be tolerated. For reasons of cleanliness and hygiene we must render them harmless by k i l l i n g t h e m o f f (interspaced in original). Why should we stop at the Jew? That is what we ask the Englishman Thomson (who had published an anti-Jewish article in the *Evening Standard*), and other 'humane' and 'cautious' anti-Semites like him. Why should we repress our feeling for cleanliness and hygiene when it comes to the Jews ? "

HIGHEST PRAISE FROM OFFICIAL GERMANY

Frequently, attempts have been made to minimise the importance of the *Stürmer* and of Streicher's anti-Jewish campaign in general. Apologists of the Nazi regime have often alleged that official Germany disapproved of Streicher's methods and was in consequence in no way responsible for them. If no action was taken against the Jew-baiter, it was only because he was one of the oldest and most trustworthy leaders of the Party.

The facts of the case are quite different. It may even be said that no Nazi boss has received more unstinted praise from his colleagues in power than Julius Streicher.

Even the German law courts gave their protection to the *Stürmer*. On July 28th, 1934, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* reported that a man had been sentenced to one month's imprisonment for slandering the editor of the Nuremberg

paper. He had gone to the reading room of a public library and asked for the *Stürmer*. At the same time he had made insulting references to its editor who was immediately informed of this by an employee of the library. Another court decision in favour of the *Stürmer* is even more revealing. As the *Berliner Tageblatt* reported on November 13th, 1937, a German lawyer had brought an action against the *Stürmer* for having attacked him as "un-German" because he had written a letter to a Jewish doctor in Würzburg addressing him as "Sehr geehrter Herr Doktor" (the German version of Dear Sir) and ending with "Ihr sehr ergebener" (yours very truly). The Amtsgericht in Berlin rejected his plea for the following reasons: "It is the *Stürmer's* task to awaken and to deepen the German people's understanding of the racial theory and to assist the Nazi Movement in the necessary fight against international Jewry. The *Stürmer* fulfils this task, e.g. by criticising the attitude of certain citizens towards the Jews. This is not done in order to revile individuals but to demonstrate to the Germans as a whole how each one of them has to behave in regard to the Jews. The individual has no right to defend himself against criticism of his attitude as long as it is justified from an objective point of view. Otherwise he would hinder and even endanger the *Stürmer's* task to the detriment of the whole community. Should the plaintiff nevertheless persist in demanding the conviction of the defendant because of the article published in the *Stürmer* No. 5 of 1937, then he must put up with a renewed sharp criticism of his attitude by the *Stürmer*, for refusing to subordinate his own interests to the great task of enlightening the people as to the Jewish question."

Thus, a Court of Law in the Reich capital expressly recognises the *Stürmer's* vile campaign as necessary to the common weal and refuses to protect an individual citizen against its calumnies.

Reichsleiter Amann, the leader of the German press, wrote a letter of appreciation to Streicher on July 10th, 1937, reproduced in the *Stürmer* No. 37, of September, 1937:

". . . . It will be one of the future tasks of history to describe how large is the contribution of Streicher's fighting journal *Der Stürmer* to the final downfall of Jewry in Germany. By mass enlightenment on an unprecedented scale *Der Stürmer* has effectively supplemented the struggle of the *Völkischer Beobachter*, central organ of our Movement, in all parts of Germany. The *Stürmer's* task remains unchanged. It will and must continue to propagate the truth about the criminal machinations of the Jews even to the remotest hovel. The methods by which the Jew was deprived of his power in Germany were right. They remain just as right now as they were before and are of equal importance. Only the stupid may imagine that the mass enlightenment carried on by the *Stürmer* has become superfluous. Abetters of Jewry and half-wits believed even in the past that the *Stürmer's* way of fighting the Jews was something which was 'not done.' There are no other means against the barbarism of Jewry as a whole and against the crimes of each individual Jew than to tear the mask off their faces without pity. Streicher's *Stürmer* has always done this and must continue to do so because it is necessary."

Baldur von Schirach, then Reich Youth Leader, wrote in a letter published by the *Stürmer* in No. 3, of January, 1938:

"It is the historical merit of the *Stürmer* to have enlightened the broad masses of our people in a popular way as to the Jewish world danger. The *Stürmer* is right in refusing to fulfil his task in the tone of the aesthetic drawing room. Jewry has shown no regard for the German people. We have, therefore, no cause to be considerate and to spare our worst enemy. What we fail to do today our youngsters of tomorrow will have to suffer for bitterly. Heil Hitler."

Many Gauleiters wrote similar letters to the editor of the *Stürmer*. Forster, the Nazi boss of Danzig, in a letter dated January 11th, 1937 (*Stürmer* No. 27 of July, 1937) expressed the wish "that everybody who wants to learn the unvarnished truth about the Jewish question should read the

Stürmer." Konrad Henlein, the leader of the Sudeten Germans, emphasized that "the Sudeten Germans could only read the *Stürmer* in secret before their liberation, as hardly any paper was so much hated and feared by the (Czech) authorities, those serfs of the Jews, as Julius Streicher's *Stürmer.* I wish the *Stürmer* an ever growing number of readers in our liberated Sudetenland."

Robert Wagner, Gauleiter of Baden, wrote on January 25th, 1938, of "the *Stürmer*'s mission." "It has rendered a service not only to our people but to the whole world."

The Reichskriegsopferführer Oberlindober wrote in a letter published in No. 40, of October, 1938, "The *Stürmer* has always been in the attack against Jewry and their corrupting influence. It was the best weapon of the German nation against Jewish decomposition and destruction. Julius Streicher and the *Stürmer* have for us, old National Socialists, always been the symbols of serious and hard fighting. Julius Streicher has built himself a monument in the *Stürmer* which will forever remind the Germans of the need to keep their blood pure."

Other high Nazi officials, like the Gauleiters Wagner of Munich, Schwede-Coburg of Coburg, Uiberreither of Styria, Koch of East Prussia, Roever of Weser-Ems and the head of the German medical profession, the Reichsärzteführer, addressed similar communications to Streicher's organ.

But even Himmler, the feared head of the Gestapo and Supreme Leader of the S.S., wrote a friendly letter which was dated from Gestapo headquarters in Berlin, January 19th, 1937. The *Stürmer* reproduced it in facsimile in its issue No. 14 of April, 1937:

"When in years to come the history of the re-awakening of the German people is written and the next generation hardly understand any more how it was possible that the Germans ever had such friendly feelings towards the Jews, it will have to be recorded that Julius Streicher and his weekly *Der Stürmer* have contributed a great deal to this enlightenment about the enemy of mankind."

Hitler himself was a great admirer of the *Stürmer.* Rausch-

ning, the former Nazi President of the Danzig Senate, records in his " Hitler Speaks " (page 233/4) the following conversation: " Streicher's stuff was amusing, and very cleverly done. Wherever, he wondered, did Streicher get his constant supply of new material! HE, HITLER, WAS SIMPLY ON THORNS TO SEE EACH NEW ISSUE OF THE *Stürmer*. IT WAS THE ONE PERIODICAL THAT HE ALWAYS READ WITH PLEASURE, FROM THE FIRST PAGE TO THE LAST."

There could be no better confirmation of the official status of Streicher's infamous paper than these letters and the "Führer's" own words. They show that the *Stürmer's* campaign was carried on not only with the approval but at the express demand of the authorities. That this was the case has been confirmed during the war. At a time when most papers had closed down because of shortage of manpower and paper, the *Stürmer* still continued to appear regularly, carrying many leaders written by Streicher himself. Although no longer " Leader of Franconia " since the early days of the war he was able to continue his fight through his favourite medium.

The tragedy is that a great nation in the heart of Europe has tolerated the publication and distribution of such dangerously insane stuff throughout Germany, and not only read it faithfully, but followed its devilish counsel to the letter.

It is, however, an even greater tragedy that so much of Streicher's poisonous propaganda could penetrate across Nazi Germany's frontiers into many countries where no authoritarian regime made the reading of such matter compulsory. Evidence is given in Part Three of this book of the hold gained by Streicher's diseased spirit on many an anti-Semite in democratic countries and how it spread to the four corners of the earth.

PART II

THE ARSENAL OF ANTI-DEMOCRACY

CHAPTER I

FLEISCHHAUER AND HIS "WORLD-SERVICE"

SEVERAL well organized bodies, all of which had their administrative centre in Nazi Germany, made it their task to disseminate Streicher's hate-obsessed creed throughout the world. From their German headquarters they pumped the poison, distilled in Nuremberg, into other countries. They maintained contact with kindred spirits abroad and concocted the lies which served best their anti-Jewish purpose.

They were the arsenal of international Fascism. Not only did they provide material for the use of foreign anti-Semites. They also joined forces with them, convened international congresses, canalised the funds, reserved for such work by the German propaganda ministry, and aided and supported financially all those who, like German National Socialists, were convinced that Jew-baiting is the best and quickest way to disrupt democracy and to open up the path for totalitarianism and tyranny.

It has already been said that Streicher's crude and vulgar personality, his primitive appeal to the animal instincts, have attracted followers in many countries.

Here we are faced by much subtler and more conscious methods to conquer the world for Jew-baiting. Streicher addressed himself first and foremost to Germans. The various agencies whose activities we are now examining, were conceived specially to form a link with the non-German world.

The largest and most influential of these enterprises was the "WORLD-SERVICE" in Erfurt, the capital of Thuringia. It combined a publishing house with the seat of the so-called "Pan Aryan Union." At its head was Lt.-Col. Fleischhauer, a retired German army officer, one of the leading figures in the international conspiracy.

Fleischhauer, although a man of almost seventy—he was born on July 14th, 1876—devoted almost incredible energy to the creation of his Jew-baiting concern.

In 1919, within a year of relinquishing his command of the 3rd Upper-Alsatian Field Artillery Regiment No. 80 in Colmar, he founded the U. Bodung-Verlag, his publishing firm in Perleberg, a small town not far from Berlin. From there he moved to Erfurt in 1933, the year the Nazis came to power. Simultaneously he initiated the "WELTDIENST" (World Service), an international bi-monthly news-letter. Before putting his project into practice, Fleischhauer had submitted a special memorandum to Hitler. It was said to have been compiled by Belgian, Dutch, Swiss, Austrian and Hungarian men who called themselves "some courageous young nationalists." In a circular letter issued on October 15th, 1933, Fleischhauer said that the memorandum "clearly showed the path which must be pursued if we are to break down the world menace of the 'Underground International' and save the different peoples of our civilization from becoming victims of Jewish enslavement." The document contains a detailed plan about the setting up of a "Pan Aryan Technical Assistance Bureau for all nations," providing for a Secretary, an English and a French translator and four clerical assistants.

The chief aims were to be "the establishing of contact with specialists on the Jewish question in other countries, the creation of a pan-Aryan library and newspaper files in all languages, the organisation of an independent and confidential information service for reliable collaborators in the various countries and the organisation of a public information service for the Aryan World press."

Nothing is known about Hitler's reaction to these

suggestions. But it may be assumed that it was favourable, as the organisation was set up and soon began with the publication of its "public" bulletins.

The printed heading of the mimeographed newsletters showed, in the early years, fittingly enough, a map of the world, the trademark of the firm, beneath which were the words :—

"These leaflets are intended to be passed on from hand to hand amongst Gentiles. The 'World-Service' is not published with a view to profits. Its principal aim is to enlighten ill-informed Gentiles, irrespective of the state or country to which they may belong. These information sheets, which deal with the machinations of the Jewish under-world, form accordingly a necessary part of the intellectual armoury of every Gentile. Communication of the matters dealt with to the well-intentioned press is considered highly desirable. . . ."

This programme is quite clear. Coupled with its anti-Semitic purpose are a violently anti-Bolshevist campaign and general attacks against democracy. In all this, "World-Service" follows closely official National Socialist Party lines, and supports Herr Ribbentrop's foreign policy. But while the Nazis proclaimed and tried to make the world believe that Nazism was not intended for export, Fleischhauer and his gang made no secret of the world-wide scope of their activities. A leaflet, published not long before the war, under the slogan "'World-Service' fights for you. You should also fight for 'World-Service'" says :—

"For 55 years the nations threatened with slavery and extermination have been planning their solidarity.

"In 1882, Theodor Fritsch (Germany's grand old man of anti-Semitism, who compiled the infamous 'Handbook of the Jewish Question' and who died in 1933) made an attempt, for the first time, to convene an international congress (in Dresden). He returned to this idea in 1920, and discussed it with friends. The great slaughter of the nations, openly or secretly deceived by the Jew, in the World- and Money War 1914-18, had been an eye-opener for many.

An ever increasing number of patriots in all countries began to study the Jewish question scientifically.

"Many of those, who from 1882 to the World- and Money War, did not want to listen to us, now joined our circle of friends. Soon a mere exchange of letters was no longer sufficient. So, in 1933, we came out into the open with our 'World-Service.' . . . For the first time in World History, International Jewry found itself up against an international counter organisation, the nucleus of a true League of Nations. World Jewry sees how our work—the research done by our friends from all countries and our own task as intermediary—penetrates into the most distant corners of the earth. . . ."

It is not by accident that this manifesto harps on the theme of the "World- and Money War 1914-18." In the same way as the Nazi Party, the anti-Jewish "World-Service" was born out of the dissatisfaction and dissolution which followed the last world war. Retired officers, and demobilised men, unemployed adventurers, fugitive Russian Czarists, discontented men of various origin and nationality, came together in the tense atmosphere of post-war Germany, in the search of a scape-goat on which all the misfortunes, past and present, could be blamed. "World Jewry," intangible and concrete at the same time, a host of well-known names, but as a community not protected by the law against insults and lies, provided an excellent target. The Jew-baiters had already at their disposal a vast amount of anti-Semitic literature. But hitherto such books had been written in a dry and unattractive way. The calumnies and distorted facts collected by the veteran Theodor Fritsch and others, did not have the popular appeal necessary to attract vast masses of followers. The material contained in such books was not sufficiently accessible nor was it topical enough to be used in the confection of anti-Jewish papers and pamphlets throughout the world.

The idea of creating an anti-Semitic Bulletin in various languages pointed the way to a solution of this dilemma. And we shall see how, through the "World-Service," this poor little rag with its shabby appearance, a vast net-work

of anti-Jewish action was created, and how its influence extended across the seas to countries as far apart as the United States of America and the Union of South Africa.

We shall also see how, in all cases, probably without exception, the Streicher spirit, thus distilled, bottled and dispatched, was intended to be served up in Fascist vessels. And those who had drunk of it became infected with the reckless hatred not of the Jews alone, but of democracy and of the rights of Man. As the emancipation of the Jews had followed the spreading of the enlightened ideas of the French Revolution, the fight for the abolition of Jewish rights and for the proscription of the Jewish people, was intended to bring back the rule of the brute force, the rule of the sword. Nazi Germany, with its official proscription of the Jews and its professed attachment to the ideals of peace and international collaboration amongst the "right kind of people" and amongst the "right nations" has shown the world in which direction its true intentions lay. Jewry, the world enemy, that was what they said. But when they realized that their drive for world conquest, for universal domination, was opposed and, in fact, stopped by the world's great democracies, they coined the words Jewish Plutocracy, Jewish Democracy, Jewish Britain and Jewish America. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Stalin, they all had Jewish blood in their veins, or were at least "Judenknechte," serfs of the Jews. The same lies and invectives which hitherto had been addressed to the Jews and were intended as a bait for foreign trouble-makers, were now showered upon the Allies and their friends. Anti-Judaism, insidiously spread throughout foreign lands, had only been the thin edge of the wedge the Nazis had tried to drive between the structure of world cohesion and world peace.

How hypocritically the German Nazis proceeded, is well illustrated by a letter, written by Col. Fleischhauer, the Head of "World-Service" to Monsieur Léon Daudet, then Director of the French Royalist daily *L'Action Française*, on August 10th, 1937. A copy of this letter written in

French was circulated by "World-Service" to bring home its arguments to as many Frenchmen as would believe in them. It reads :—

"Monsieur,

"Numerous friends and collaborators of 'Service Mondial,' good patriots of various countries, have asked me to write to you.

"As responsible director of 'Service Mondial,' which is an international organisation, I fulfil this duty all the more willingly, as I dare to presume that you, who also fight for the maintenance of peace among the civilised nations, will give these lines the attention due to them.

"As an ex-serviceman of over 60, who loves his country, I have often been sad and indignant to witness how our two Aryan peoples have so frequently attacked each other, —for the greater gain of International Jewry and its allies.

"I believe that now *all* honest and sincere men all over the world, all those who are conscious of their duties from a social and human point of view, have the imperative duty to unite in order to enlighten their peoples, energetically and in agreement with each other, about the Public Enemy No. 1. This will avert future catastrophes and future hecatombs.

"One of the collaborators of 'Service-Mondial' has sent me an article signed by you which appeared in *L'Action Française* last June. In this article are the following lines :

> '. . . Like Maurras, I am of the opinion, that we (the French) remain in his (Hitler's) eyes enemy No. 1, because the German High Command has not been able to live down the defeat inflicted on it by the French High Command during the Four Years War. . . .'

"Please permit me to say that Germany is now too well enlightened about the Jewish question, its background and its various aspects, to think actually of a war of revenge, or to will it. You would have much difficulty in finding today a German who has such a mentality, if you found him at all. *It can honestly be said that such a mentality does not exist among Germans.*

"Since the last war, Germany has changed, Germany

has seen more clearly, Germany has 'understood.' The German has become 'Voelkisch.'

"Forgive my not using a French term to translate 'Voelkisch,' because this word has no equivalent in the French language. 'Raciste' is not an exact translation of 'voelkisch,' because the 'voelkisch' man understands and knows it to be his duty to assist, as best he can, in the maintenance and development of what is finest in his people from a racial point of view. The mental make-up of a 'voelkisch' man is in direct opposition to that of an internationalist in the Masonic, the Jewish or the more or less Marxist sense which this word has at present. . . . The 'voelkisch' man, far from wanting war, wishes to bring about an ever closer understanding with the neighbouring peoples, but an understanding between the *patriots* who love their own nation, their own country; they desire a *constructive alliance opposed to the Jew-inspired 'International,' which is in reality destructive.* . . . The German, at present, is mainly 'folkish.' He wants no more wars. He no longer wishes to see millions of men sacrificed twice in every century for the sake of a frontier line being advanced or withdrawn by 30 miles. . . . Germany has suffered; suffering is sometimes a great educator: You may believe me when I say that Germany now understands. Now the Aryan world is faced by a new world conspiracy against everything healthy, honest, clean and patriotic. The situation is clear:—The Jew does not tire in his efforts to bring about the realisation of his messianic dream on this earth:—*World Domination.* . . . His watchword: 'Against all Fascism' means in reality 'against all fatherlands, all traditions, all religions, all churches, against everything we hold dear.' The French are brave and generous; it is the duty of all honest men to call the attention of French public opinion to these ignoble projects, to this great danger, and to enlighten it on the subject. We must only see what brings us together and unites us in the common interest against the common enemy, the Jew. . . . The *Action Française* leads an ardent fight against International Jewry, against all elements of disorder. But does it not play the

game of our *common* enemy, Public Enemy No. 1, Jewry, in saying that '. . . Hitlerism has no more determined and tenacious enemy than Léon Daudet and his friends?

signed: FLEISCHHAUER, Lt.-Colonel in reserve."

This shameless piece of propaganda, by clearly combining an appeal for mutual friendship with its main purpose, to gain new friends and supporters for the Jew-baiters' International, manages to depict Germany as a peace-loving and disillusioned country, which has learned from past experience. Germany no longer cares for rectifications of frontiers, she holds out the hand of love and friendship to France. At that time the coup against Austria must already have been in preparation, and the furiously anti-French passages of Hitler's "bible" must, by then, have been distributed to at least four million German homes. Anti-Semitism was the ideal cloak with which to veil the aggressive make-up of Germany and force an entry into other countries for Fascism with its nauseating companions: anti-Judaism, anti-Bolshevism and anti-Democracy.

CHAPTER II

THE "WORLD-SERVICE" BULLETIN

THE creation of the bulletin coincided, understandably enough, with the accession to power of the Nazi party. The first number was published on the 1st of December, 1933, in three languages, i.e. German, English and French. By July, 1939, "World Service" appeared in eight languages, German, English, French, Russian, Hungarian, Polish, Danish and Spanish. On September 15th of the same year, Polish (no longer necessary after the invasion of Poland) and Danish had disappeared. In October, 1939, a Dutch edition was added. In March, 1940, Danish had re-appeared and a further two foreign editions, in Roumanian and Norwegian, were printed. In August, 1940, the

bulletin was given its eleventh, namely a Swedish, edition.

How quickly "World-Service" found entry into foreign countries can be seen from a letter written by one of the "World-Service" heads to a friend in Switzerland, on October 27th, 1934, that is less than a year after the correspondence was founded:—"It has taken us months and months of the most complicated organisational work, until we succeeded in gaining a firm foothold in 33 countries. Although the Jewish world press avoids us like the plague and neither acknowledges our existence nor reprints any of our frequently unique information, we have nevertheless succeeded in penetrating into half a thousand editorial offices and are being reprinted by almost 200 papers . . ."

Such wide distribution could not always be achieved by lawful means. Some foreign countries became aware earlier than others of the dangerous and subversive nature of "World-Service" and banned it. Devious ways had to be found to send bulletins to countries like Czechoslovakia and Roumania, which had forbidden its entry into their territory. The Swiss branch office under the care of Boris Toedtli, a White Russian leader of Swiss origin (of whom more will be said in later chapters), was entrusted with the task of acting as postal intermediary. In a letter, Erfurt informed Toedtli on June 26th, 1935, that Fleischhauer's secretary had "dispatched to you on June 24th the copies of 'World-Service' No. 12 for Czechoslavia. Today were sent to you one parcel and one printed matter packet. In these were wrapped up the issues No. 7, 8 and 9 for Roumania. We would like to remind you that these dispatches should not all be re-directed on the same day. Otherwise they would arouse suspicion at the Czech and Roumanian frontier and would again be confiscated. Therefore dispatch no more than 20 consignments per day to addresses in Czechoslovakia and another 20 to Roumania. . . ."

In 1936 more difficulties arose. Toedtli received therefore another letter, dated Erfurt, January, 22nd:—

". . . I sent you yesterday 50 copies of the Russian issue

No. 1 for which you asked me . . . I have again a request to make to you. We have the greatest difficulties with Morocco. For quite some time we have not succeeded in sending there a single copy of 'World-Service.' Everything is confiscated, nothing arrives. We have now been asked to try and send it to ten different gentlemen via Switzerland. Would you be so good as to take on that job? . . ."

Circulation was stepped up also by reducing the subscription price. On December 15th, 1936 "World-Service" published an appeal to its readers :—"In order to enlarge our distribution of the 'World-Service' we have cut our subscription price by 50 per cent. From the first of January, 1937, the following are our prices :— Subscriptions for 6 months $1.25 (U.S.A.), 5 shillings (England); for 12 months $2.50 (U.S.A.), 10 shillings (England)."

On July 15th, 1941, the Bulletin carried another notice, this time for readers in Scandinavia :—"We would draw the attention of 'World-Service' readers to the fact that we have opened a banking account in Sweden as well as in Denmark. In future, therefore, payments for 'World-Service' may also be made to these accounts, the addresses of which are indicated on the left side of the title page." A Swiss account had already been opened much earlier, so that foreign readers, who might occasionally object to sending money openly to Germany, could send it to an inconspicuous neutral address.

The first issues of "World-Service," which bore the already mentioned printed heading, were duplicated by the cyclostyle method and had therefore a rather amateurish aspect. Later issues were printed throughout and the slogan at the head of the paper was changed. In November, 1939, it ended with the words :—"The patriotic press is requested to make every use of the bulletin in order that the information therein may reach a still wider public." In March, 1940, an entirely new slogan made its appearance :—"The Jew uses the lie as his most effective weapon to attain his goal and to conquer the world. Truth is his worst enemy. 'World-Service' has taken upon itself the task of en-

lightening all non-Jewish peoples and of revealing to them Jewry's sinister intentions and its criminal methods. Recognition of this danger is the first step towards its elimination. 'World-Service' has dedicated itself to truthfully reporting important news-items pertaining to Jews and Jewry and thereby safeguarding the liberties of all nations. Whoever is cognisant of this Jewish danger is requested to communicate with 'World-Service,' Frankfurt/Main, P.O.B. 600. Only through co-operation is it possible to avert the threatening danger."

These progressive changes in the external appearance of the paper are significant, and run parallel to the development of German politics. Preceding the invasions of Poland, Norway and Holland and the subjugation of Roumania, editions in the languages of these countries were introduced. Coinciding with the outbreak of war, the "World-Service" headquarters were removed from the comparatively unimportant town of Erfurt and their cramped premises to more modern quarters in the important town of Frankfurt. Colonel Fleischhauer, the founder and up to then director and absolute dictator of the organisation, retired from the official leadership to make room for a younger man, Herr A. Schirmer; as specialist for the United States he was in a better position than the old and rather stubborn Fleischhauer, to work for German interests in the most powerful of those nations which then still stood aloof from the war.

"WORLD-SERVICE" AND THE NAZIS

If there were no other proof of the official standing of "World-Service," the progressive change for the better in appearance and status of the bulletin would be sufficient to demonstrate the close connections between that institution and official German quarters. Anybody who has studied developments in Nazi Germany knows that no publication could appear and, even less, be distributed on a large scale without the approval of the authorities. That "World-Service" could otherwise have extended its service to new

countries at such a decisive moment for Germany as was marked by the outbreak of war, is unthinkable. But we do not have to rely on indirect methods to establish these connections.

As can easily be imagined, it was in the interest of "World-Service" to avoid any reference to contacts with official Germany. If it wanted to work unhampered in foreign countries, it had to maintain the fiction that it was a completely independent patriotic agency fighting against the Jews, but not for German political aims.

The German periodical *Geist der Zeit* published an article, in December, 1938, under the title :—"Has Germany made any race-political propaganda in foreign countries?" It flatly rules out this question :—"The National-Socialist Movement would forfeit the moral right to take up a stand against the Communist methods of systematically spreading the poison of national disintegration throughout the world, if it tried at any time to propagate its own ideas on an international scale. This is the reason why we must refute as unfounded any assertion that Germany aims at conquering the whole of Europe by her 'Racism.'"

In accordance with that attitude, taken up by Nazi writers against all the evidence to the contrary, Fleischhauer published a notice in his "World-Service," on the 15th October, 1935, "concerning ourselves" :—

"Judah fears the work of our 'World-Service.' Soon after our activity came out into the open, having been carried on unostentatiously since 1919-20, Judah attempted to bring us into discredit by representing us as an institution set up and financed by the German Ministry of Propaganda. Our answer thereto appeared in No. 1/6 of 'World-Service.' These accusations having failed, they recently attempted in papers and pamphlets, to expose 'World-Service' as a sub-department of the 'Aussenpolitisches Amt' (Foreign Political Office) of Alfred Rosenberg. I therefore declare : (1) We existed before Alfred Rosenberg played any political part whatever; (2) We cannot have been set up by the 'National Socialist German Workmen's Party,' as we existed previous to it; (3) and especially were

we not founded by the 'Foreign Political Office' nor by any person occupied in it, nor have we ever received a penny from the Office or any person occupied in it or in connection with it. . . . We have supporters all over the world, we sit firm everywhere, except in Greenland, where till now there are apparently no Jews."

In the 1st December issue, 1937, of "World-Service" Fleischhauer reiterated:—"'World-Service' has nothing whatever to do with German National Socialism."

As against these assertions, the earliest direct evidence of the official connections of "World-Service" comes from the Headquarters of the Nazi Party itself. Herr Zeberer, head of the Press Department of the Foreign Organisation of the Party, in a letter to the Nazi representative, the Landesleiter, in Spain, wrote on the 26th of November, 1934:—" . . . As to your enquiry of November 4th, I beg to inform you that the 'World-Service' in Erfurt under the direction of Lt.-Col. Fleischhauer is mainly concerned with the Jewish question. There are no objections here against your collaborating with that Erfurt agency . . ."

A circular letter to "World-Service" friends abroad, signed by Fleischhauer and de Pottere, another leading personality at Erfurt headquarters, dated 9th of August, 1935, provides further proof of close Nazi contacts:—"We have now been informed by competent quarters that the organisers of the Reich Party Rally will be pleased to grant—for the duration of the Congress—free board in Nuremberg and entrance tickets to the various functions to all foreigners who wish to make an application through 'World-Service' . . . With pan-Aryan greetings . . ."

Already on the 19th of August, Fleischhauer could inform his Swiss agent, Boris Toedtli, in Berne, that "we have received such an enormous number of applications that that alone will cause us endless work."

Even more conclusive are some other letters exchanged between Erfurt and its Berne branch office. Toedtli informed headquarters in a letter of August 26th, 1935, of the fact that he had "received a letter from Sievert (a prominent writer on the official *Voelkischer Beobachter*).

He writes that I may have to travel to Berlin this very week in order to explain our plan regarding press work to the higher party officials. He thinks that it will be possible to get some more money. . . ."

On March 7th, 1936, Fleischhauer wrote a letter to Toedtli, saying :—" . . . Many of my foreign friends have told me that they never get beyond some subordinate authority when calling at the Propaganda Ministry. I can understand the reason for this. The Ministry wants to avoid creating an impression abroad as if it was supporting any political movements in foreign countries. . . ."

In his reply on March 10th, Toedtli discussed the intended visit of a friend of his to Berlin and added :— ". . . I would under no circumstances reveal to anyone that the 'World-Service' is in contact with the Propaganda Ministry. I insist always and everywhere on the purely private character of 'World-Service' and that it does not receive any subsidy whatever from the German Government or the N.S.D.A.P. . . ." Three months later, on June 15th, he describes himself in a letter to his boss as "Your agent as well as an agent of the Reich."

That the "World-Service" did not only have contacts with German Government quarters, but was even very influential, is shown by another letter from de Pottere in Erfurt to Ubald von Roll, of the Swiss Nazi movement "Nationale Front." He wrote on the 17th December, 1935 :—"Please inform Dr. Marqu (the White-Russian anti-Semite Markoff in Paris) immediately that we have requested Berlin by express letter to instruct the German Consulate in Paris, to give forthwith an entrance visa and exit permit for a journey to Germany to him and to General Spiridovitch (another prominent White-Russian who worked with 'World-Service') who both have Nansen passports . . ." Those who know how difficult it is to get any visa in a Nansen passport, and how strictly Germany controlled any entry by politicians into her territory, will appreciate what considerable influence "World-Service" must have had, to be able simply to request such a visa from the competent authority.

On February 26th, 1937, Boris Toedtli who had been indicted by the Swiss authorities as a foreign agent contravening Swiss law, made the following statement at the Amtshaus (Court) in Berne :—" It is true that Fleischhauer knows Himmler personally. Himmler was in Erfurt, but perhaps only in order to find out what the ' World-Service' really is. . . ." As if Himmler, the omniscient head of the Secret State Police, would really have needed to come down personally to Erfurt to find out what " World-Service " looked like.

Chapter III

THE YEARLY CONFERENCES OF ANTI-SEMITES

" World-Service " needed all the official German patronage it could get for the organisation of its annual international conferences of anti-Semites. The holding of these Conferences can be considered as the most important task Fleischhauer had set himself when founding his organisation. The Jew-baiters' International could not dispense with the formation of a proper General Staff, if it wanted to act simultaneously and in a concerted way in a great number of countries. The yearly gatherings arranged by " World-Service " provided international anti-Semitism with just that opportunity.

The first Congress of this kind, of which details were published by the anti-Jewish press, was that of 1934. But as " World-Service " pointed out in its issue of October 15th, 1934, previous meetings had already taken place as early as 1923 in Florence, 1924 in Paris, 1925 in Budapest, 1926 in Springforbi, Finland, 1927 in Stockholm, 1930 in Lucerne, Switzerland, 1932 in Munich and Paris, and 1933 in Bellinzona, Switzerland.

The beginning of official Nazi rule in Germany gave additional impetus to these efforts. In autumn, 1933, a preliminary conversation took place in the French sea-

side resort of Trouville. "World-Service" published the first details of that meeting in its edition of September 15th, 1934 :—"At Trouville, on the 26th of August last, negotiations were entered upon by three representatives from each of the two large anti-Semitic world groups, with a view to amalgamation. A report of the proceedings will not be issued for the present. With regard to the two coming World Congresses, one of which was to take place in Brussels on the 24th of September, 1934, and the other in Nuremberg on the 8th of September, 1934, both are now to be held as a joint Conference at a watering place in Belgium, between the 22nd and the 26th of September, 1934."

Preceding that joint conference, "World-Service" published a statement of its aims (15.8.34), which shows that meeting in its true light :—"Local anti-Semitism we have already left far behind. It is now a question of drawing the logical conclusions from the hitherto disguised, but now fully revealed, Jewish presumption and insolence :—Judah must be *completely cleared* out of the Aryo-Christian circle of civilisation. It has to go bag and baggage, with both its thorough-bred Jews, and its half-breeds. The quicker the world realizes this necessity, the easier it will be to bring it home to the Jews. It is up to the latter to help us in the solution of this question, if they wish to escape with as whole a skin as possible out of the catastrophe which their insolence has called forth."

The Jew-baiters were terrified lest their international gatherings should be considered Nazi-inspired, at least in those early days. Fleischhauer therefore made a statement in his publication (September 1st, 1934) :—

"(1) It is idiocy for all Jewish newspapers to keep on agitating against Julius Streicher as the organiser of a world congress.

"(2) It is, however, very much more than idiocy ; there is a certain method in it, the object being to throw suspicion upon the pioneers among the awakening peoples by representing them as 'Hitler agents.' The watchword given out by Jewry to represent all anti-Semitism as of German origin, has been known to us for some time already.

"(3) We are consequently not so stupid as to make Jewry's agitation easier for them. Our Congress is taking place in September and October in another country.

"(4) We are not an organisation, with President, Vice-President, Treasurer, etc. We are an association of private persons from all countries who have come together for better or for worse, for a fight, which we are carrying out in common. . . . We cannot be disbanded. We cannot be prohibited. We can only be brought down. Should one of us fall, there are others to take his place. . . . We shall meet this time in Belgium. There we will also discuss the World War and its origins, when we visit the graves of the heroes of all countries who fell through Judah's guilt. . . . We will bind ourselves with an oath in the name of, and as a sacred trust from our fallen comrades, to fight for real culture, for real humanity and for real freedom."

The report which "World-Service" eventually published (15.10.34), on the proceedings of the anti-Semitic congress in Belgium, is a most revealing document. It shows the careful attempts at concealment made by the Jew-baiters to keep their gatherings as secret as possible. But it proves also to what lengths they went to set up a permanent machinery for the centralisation of their poisonous propaganda.

Explaining why the Congress did not take place in Nuremberg, simultaneously with the Nazi Party Rally, World Congress did not give the true reason, which must have been a hint from Nazi headquarters to avoid anything which might look like official sponsorship. It wrote:—

"Simultaneously with the 'World-Service' Congress, which had been organized by the Directorate of 'World-Service' and the 'League against the Dissemination of Falsehood,' the 'Bureau for International Understanding and for Defence against World-Judaization,' and the 'Aryan Christian Alliance' had also arranged for a supernational congress. It was a matter of course that both congresses should take place together, if only to show the world at large, that between the two groups unity must and actually does exist. . . ."

"It was decided not to assemble all delegates in one

place, but to separate them beforehand into several committees and to let these assemble in neighbouring localities. The principal reason for this step was not to make it too easy for the Intelligence Service of the Jewish Kahâl (community) to ascertain who was taking part in the congress, and to make it more difficult for the Kahâls in the different countries to fight against the delegates individually. It is not customary to place one's heavy artillery in the open."

"In order to render more difficult the investigations of the Jewish-Grand-Kahâl, it was decided not to invite the leading experts on Jewish questions from all countries, as their departure would be too easily observed. . . . Further measures relative to passports and to travellers arriving by sea, were discussed, as also the new method of passing news without making use of the post by means of the so-called 'minor information service.' A long discussion took place with regard to the participation of our German friends whose presence was insistently demanded by nearly all countries present. The view, however, finally came to be accepted that it would be better to ask the Germans not to take part on the present occasion. . . . It was looked upon as desirable to show the world that the arrogance of Jewry, which has become intolerable in all spheres and in all countries, has everywhere called out a spontaneous counter- and defence movement, and that this perfectly natural reaction has nothing whatsoever to do with any events that may have taken place in Germany. . . ."

The conspiracy is thus made clear. Far from fighting an open and honest battle for their ideas, the Jew-baiters chose to veil their movements and their intentions as much as possible. Had any Jewish congress acted in a similar way, it would have been described as typically Jewish in meeting in secret. That secrecy would have been represented as proof of the sinister designs of World Jewry to subdue the nations. But as the participants were "decent" and war-loving Fascists, the military simile about the artillery which must be camouflaged, was considred sufficient to explain and justify such subterfuges.

The four Commissions formed by the Congress were the following :—

(1) The Organisation Commission concerned with the organisation of the news service and the exchange of news, the observation of the Jews living within the different countries, the provision of funds for the legal defence of Aryan interests, etc.

(2) The Commission dealing with the following questions :—Cultural Bolshevism, White Slave Traffic and Ritual Murder.

(3) The Commission for the investigation of monetary questions.

(4) The Peace Commission concerned with investigating the responsibility of Judah for the recent (Jew) World (and Money) War, and for ascertaining what dark influences were at work on the occasion of certain battles in the World War, and also at the death of certain leading personages; defence against Jewish high-treason.

This rather impressive list suggests a League of Nations in miniature. And that is exactly what these Congresses were, or at least, became, as the years went on. But while the democratic League of Geneva failed in its attempts to preserve peace, this Jew-baiting League of World Fascism did help to facilitate Nazi aggression and to create pro-Nazi cells in every country.

The report on the proceedings themselves begins with an amusing inconsistency. Although the careful anti-Semites had eliminated all Germans from their conference, the president chose to open it by extending his thanks to the Germans. "He begged them"—as "World Service" reports—"to convey the heartfelt greetings of the conference to the gallant German people, who have been the first to spring into the breach, and who as a people thinking along truly racist lines, have turned their backs on imperialism."

Particularly troublesome was the choice of a name for the newly-created international body :—"Among several of the suggestions made were the following: Union Antijudaique Universelle, The Pan Aryan League, The Grand

Occident, Aryan Christian Alliance, The Liberation League, The World League for Combating the Encroachments of Jewry, The World Service, etc. The designation of 'Pan-Aryan' was rejected on the grounds that Hungarians, Turks, Arabs and others are not Aryans. The designation 'Aryan Christian' also proved unacceptable for the reason that several Mohammedans were present, and that an even greater number of Mohammedans and representatives of a variety of other religious communities belong to our group."

In the resolution adopted by "qualified representatives from 27 different countries," "Union Antijudaique Universelle" was finally adopted as the name of the newly-created combined organisation. The resolution emphasized that "the Jewish problem has been sufficiently studied. It is now a question of attaining its solution. Consequently the Conference for the study of this question has decided to transform itself into an association of propaganda and action for the solution of the Jewish problem. It will be the duty of the Congress to make decisions on the following points, namely :—

(1) The preparation of a programme of action with a view to putting an end to the parasitic existence of Jewry by its complete elimination from all nations, and its settlement, as a nation, on a free territory of its own, which shall be of sufficient extent to include all Jews—which territory cannot be Palestine.

(2) The establishment of a permanent Central Bureau of the U.A.U. The duty of this Bureau will be to establish contact between the anti-Jewish national associations in the different countries, who on their part will be represented by national bureaux, recognised by the Central Bureau.

(3) The publication of a monthly review, which will be the doctrinal and information organ of the Union—the *World Service* continuing publication alongside of it.

(4) The issue of a proclamation to all peoples. This proclamation to contain a declaration to the effect that every nation has the right to develop itself freely on its own territory, exempt from all disturbance at the hands of Jewish parasitism and its international intrigues.

These grandiloquent words conclude the resolution which might be thought amusing, but has a sinister significance in that it smacks of the Nazis' New Order with its extermination camps. This, then, was the Atlantic Charter of the Jew-baiters; hollow promises, but a very real threat.

The Conference founded the Central Bureau forthwith. It included one Englishman, one Dutchman, one German, one Swiss, and one Hungarian. The intention was to reinforce it, on occasion, by a Swede, a Turk, a Pole and a Dane. The Central Bureau was to remain in permanent session, changing its seat to different countries, as occasion required.

In the Erfurt Conference of 1936, 76 people from 24 countries took part. "World-Service" of October 1st, 1936, reports that "the Organisation Committee was strengthened by two new members from two countries hitherto not represented in it." The Lawsuits Commission seems to have played an important part in giving assistance to Jew-baiters in England and Denmark. "It was especially pleasing that two hitherto independent ritual murder experts have been put in touch by 'World-Service' with those attacked by the Jews," adds the Bulletin, thus disclosing that even in British and Danish court rooms anti-Semitic libels were backed up by Erfurt-sponsored "experts." The Financial Commission reported "that the staff of collaborators had grown to twelve times its original size in two years." The Central Bureau added an American to its permanent staff. "Nothing but a closed phalanx of all civilised nations with great resources can prevent the realisation of the Messianic belief, that is to say, of Jewish world supremacy," thus concluded "World-Service" its account of the Conference.

By 1937, many of the precautions thought necessary in 1934 had been abandoned. The German press openly referred to the "World-Service" Conference, well-known Fascists from Britain (Captain H. H. Beamish of the "Britons"), Poland (The Rev. Dr. Stanislaw Trzeciak), France (Jean Drault), Holland (Professor De Vries van Heekelingen), a representative of Weichardt, the South

African Fascist leader, and others attended the meeting and made long speeches; A. S. Leese, of the Imperial Fascist League in London, sent a long message. An Erfurt newspaper (*Thueringer Allgemeine Zeitung*, September 8th, 1937), devoted half a column to the event. The Conference was held in the Hotel "Erfurter Hof," from the 2nd to the 6th September. It served the discussion of the fighting aims of the "World-Service" community and the meeting in a friendly atmosphere of representatives of many different nations. Fleischhauer, addressing followers from 25 nations, announced "that he intended establishing branch offices in suitable countries," and stressed the need for peace amongst the civilised nations. "Then, a number of those attending the Conferences read addresses of greeting from leaders of Fascist (voelkisch) movements in various countries, who work on the same lines for the solution of similar problems. On the following day, speakers and experts from many nations discussed the Jewish, Masonic, and Bolshevist problems, as well as propaganda, monetary, and economic questions. After the conclusion of the meetings several delegates went to attend the Reich Party Rally in Nuremberg."

The Erfurt paper added that, in conjunction with the Conference, a book shop in the Neuwerkstrasse opened a special exhibition where "World-Service" literature in many languages was displayed, as well as emblems of Masonic lodges and many copies of the book, *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion.*

Chapter IV

THE "WORLD-SERVICE" LIBRARY

The "World-Service" literature, to which the Erfurt gazette alluded, played a not inconsiderable part in Fleischhauer's plans. When he began his career as a Jew-baiter in the small town of Perleberg, he tried his luck in

the sphere of publishing. The first product of his efforts was a meagre pamphlet entitled "Help! Facts against Fiction." ("Zu Hilfe. Tatsachen gegen die Phrase.") The cover showed in primitive outlines an octopus encircling with its fearful tentacles the arms and legs of a nude woman. The author is the mysterious U. Bodung, who gave his name to Fleischhauer's enterprise, but of whom nothing is known. In this booklet, badly printed on the yellow paper of the immediate post-war period, the newly-built German democracy is accused of being entirely directed by Jews, President Wilson is called a dirty liar; nobody will be surprised that this earliest publication of the "peace loving" Fleischhauer ends with a demand for the rebuilding of German military might. "We shall continue to advocate a German People's Army."

At about the same time, the U. Bodung Verlag brought out a strange and semi-pornographic series of booklets, bound in pink paper wrappers, entitled "Library of the Dead." The authors were alleged to have been Russian writers killed by the Bolsheviks during the revolution. The narrative consisted of lurid details of Russian "Aryan" girls seduced and raped by Jewish employers, of pure young women tortured in sinister harems by sadistic Bolsheviks, and similar tales.

The books came from a small town and their contents were small town anti-Semitism. But, even then, Fleischhauer made efforts to appeal to wider circles. In each of his books was a pale green leaflet, asking readers, who "must have been deeply impressed by the contents of this book," to pass it on to others and "to collect money amongst your friends, needed for the distribution of leaflets and the sending of this book to people without means as well as to influential personalities. . . . Promptness is urged (because the publisher was on the verge of bankruptcy), not a single hour should be wasted, lest you should be too late."

After having moved to Erfurt, and especially after 1933, the U. Bodung Verlag became much more active and its publications were produced more attractively. A horrible

monster was chosen as the emblem of the publishing house, a vulture with a human face, and Jewish features, wearing a skull cap crowned by a large Star of David. From its mouth dripped blood and at its feet was a city in shambles, and aflame. The monster was meant to symbolise "the Jewish Messianic idea."

Fleischhauer's most ambitious and successful enterprise in the field of publishing was the so-called "World-Service" Library. It consisted of eight books, a number of which were translated from foreign languages. The authors were trusted friends of the "World-Service" International, and, needless to say, they all served the dissemination of anti-Jewish and anti-Masonic propaganda.

In the introduction to the first of these books, the publisher wrote :—"The exchange of information through 'World-Service' will be supplemented by an exchange of books between the nations, in order to make known to all peoples the results of the research done in individual countries."

Faithful to that programme, Fleischhauer published books by the White Russian ex-politician, N. Markoff, by the Anglo-American Jew-baiter, Orville Brisbane Good, by the Polish anti-Semite, Zbigniew Krasnowski, by the Hungarian "World-Service" friend, Tibor Erdely, and by Henry Robert Petit, a prolific French writer of anti-masonic and anti-Jewish literature, collaborator of the infamous Henry Coston, and founder of a so-called "Centre for Documentation, Research and Propaganda."

The latter's book is the most obviously fantastic piece of lying. Its title is "The Murder of King Alexander of Serbia." Its evidence is built on the presumption that the Oustachi, the Fascist organisation of the quisling Croatian leader, the "Poglavnik" Pavelitch, was a secret Roman-Catholic organisation, used by Serb Freemasons to murder King Alexander. The Oustachi, who were later on the very best terms with the Nazis—their leader visited Hitler repeatedly—are called "dissenters, who gradually became conspirators and revolutionaries and ended as murderers and terrorists" (p. 16). The camp of Janka Puszta, in

Hungary, where these men were secretly trained for their sinister job, is called "a true school for murder."

While this is undoubtedly a true description of Pavelitch's band, the facts behind that conspiracy are very different from Petit's description. The proceedings of the League Council in Geneva, where the nasty affair was discussed in detail, revealed that the plot was organised by Italian Fascism with the connivance of Nazi Germany. King Alexander, who had earned for himself the name of "the unifier of Yugo-Slavia," was considered dangerous by Mussolini, who feared Yugo-Slav claims on territory occupied by Fascist Italy. The Nationalist and Fascist, violently anti-Jewish, gang of Pavelitch were considered the right people to murder the king, and the training camp in Hungary—at the time a vassal of Italy—provided an opportunity for arming the Oustachi in secret and instructing them in the use of weapons.

Thus this "World-Service" publication, by completely reversing the truth, and branding Fascist Jew-baiters as instruments of Freemasonry, is an excellent example of the reckless lying to which international anti-Semitism so frequently resorts.

It need hardly be added that a Serb edition of this mischievous piece of propaganda was also published and distributed by "World-Service."

Another book, entitled "Judas Unmoral in Lehre, Sage, Legende, Sprichwort" (Judah's immorality in its teachings, sagas, legends and proverbs) (U. Bodung Verlag, Erfurt, 1936) is full of untranslatable filth, passages torn from their context and purporting to come from the Talmud, obscenities from banned and pornographic books, etc. These passages are meant to illustrate the love and sex life of the Jews, but must be considered as pornographic literature, intended for the sexual perverts amongst the Jew-baiters.

Two other titles were also made available to the English reading public. The one was "The Hidden Hand of Judah," "Key to the present day's muddle," by O. B. Good; the other a pamphlet called "Bombshell Against Christi-

anity," "Articles by Marcus Eli Ravage, a Hebrew." Both these publications were advertised in British Fascist publications, and their contents belong to the permanent armoury of international anti-Semitism.

Yet another anti-Jewish book, "The beautiful Simi Simon," described a fictitious Jewish woman spy at the Syrian front. As author is named a certain "Cevat Rifat Bey, former Intelligence Officer of the 8th Army Corps." The Turkish Legation at The Hague, in a statement published on March 6th, 1935, denied the author's assertion, that "The beautiful Simi Simon" was used for instruction in the Turkish Army and that its contents were approved of by Turkish official quarters. "The booklet does not represent anything but the author's personal opinion."

Wherever one probes deeper into allegations of the Jew-baiting clique around "World-Service," a deliberate untruth, a flagrant lie, will appear at the bottom of it.

Probably the most remarkable enterprise of the book-publishing department of "World-Service" was the production of an anti-Semitic encyclopedia, entitled "*Sigilla Veri*" (the Seals of Truth), in six volumes, of which only four appeared. Its sub-title was "Lexicon of Jews, Jew-friends and opponents of all times and regions—especially Germany—the teachings, customs, tricks and statistics of Jewry, as well as their thieves' Latin, assumed names, secret societies, etc." The volumes, sold at the handsome price of 60 marks each (3 pounds), were "supplied to Aryans only against signed receipt."

Material for this gigantic book was collected from Jewish encyclopedias of all countries, from almost every single anti-Jewish book hitherto published, but mainly by ordering the agents of "World-Service" abroad to spy upon persons, suspected or known to be Jews. "The book was written, sponsored and made possible by German men and women at home and overseas, as well as by many enlightened people in Switzerland, North and South America, France, Italy, Britain and Colonies, Japan, Scandinavia and Russia, by people in all those countries, which—linked to Germany by the same suffering—con-

tributed to the common work by word and deed." In "Sigilla Veri" some facts, but many more lies, have been collected. Was a Jewish man a famous inventor, writer or statesman, only small disreputable details of his personal life—sometimes true, but mostly invented—were mentioned; was he a non-Jew, whom the Jew-baiters disliked, he was either labelled a Jew, or brought into disrepute with the anti-Semitic "Aryan" readers by quoting favourable words he had spoken about Jews, by proving his association with Freemasonry, or by prying into his private life. The reading of "Sigilla Veri" is a sickening affair, all the more so, as this unappetising and mendacious concoction is presented as the result of serious scientific research.

How unscrupulously the authors proceeded can be seen from their foreword to the reader (p. 5), where they write:— "Whenever somebody should mistakenly have been called a Jew, Jew friend or bastard, readers should presume no ill intention, but an error on the side of the editors and publishers; it is a matter of course that in case of erroneous designations of race, all conclusions become invalid which may have been drawn from that assumption." That means that the same man, of whom "Sigilla Veri" said the most venomous things and gave all kind of "facts" besmirching his private life, becomes as white as snow, as soon as it is known that he was no Jew. The "facts" revert again to what they always were, to calumnies.

In spite of its dubious and sinister origin and mendacious character, this book is often referred to in anti-Semitic writings as a "serious and scientific" source. Even Herr Darré, Reich Minister of Agriculture, quoted long passages from it in his publication, "Der Schweinemord" (the pig slaughter), issued in 1937 by the official Nazi publishing firm, Franz Eher, in Munich (p. 144).

The encyclopedia, written "in the service of the sacred law of race," can best be characterised by quoting some of the items contained in it:—

"BANG, HERMANN, Danish writer, died 1912. Was branded as a Jew in the first edition of this work because

of his relations with S. Fischer, the Berlin publishers, and the *Berliner Tageblatt*. We have been informed from Denmark that Bang was degenerate, but that his Jewish origin cannot be proved."

"BASTARDS. Children of two different races, for example Teutons and Jews. In cross-breeds the lower race usually comes to the fore."

"BLONDE WOMEN. Only in a few exceptional cases will the Jew sacrifice a woman of his own race to his carnal desires. To make up for this, he tracks down all the more bestially the women of the blonde race. The havoc wrought amongst the Aryan tribes is horrible."

"CHRISTIANITY. Hardly had Christ, the shining Aryan, given up his spirit on the cross, when speculators got hold of his teachings and built on them a system of materialistic world domination. The decayed Romans who were unable to subdue eternal Germandom by force of arms, quickly realized the possibilities of influencing the metaphysically inclined Germanic race by a form of Christianity, fashioned according to their designs. The eternally Aryan core of anti-Jewish Christianity was falsified and transformed into weakness, hypocrisy and tolerance, in order to force an entry into German lands for demoralised Romans and immoral Jewry. . . ."

"ENGLAND. The world war has confirmed what every clear-sighted person had realized long ago:—English equals Jewish on a world-political scale. . . ."

These quotations will suffice.

CHAPTER V

"THE PROTOCOLS OF THE ELDERS OF ZION"

THAT strange concoction styled "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion" by the enemies of the Jews, has played a very considerable part in almost every anti-Semitic drive throughout the world. "World-Service" shares a very

heavy responsibility in the widespread use made of that forgery, proved as such in many a court of law.

Dozens of books have described the history of that "document" which made its first public appearance in Tsarist Russia in the first years of this century. This is not the place to follow its intricate course and the transformations the "document" has undergone since its first appearance in the anti-Semitic Russian paper, *Znamia*, under its editor, Paul Krushevan. It is known that Krushevan was the paid agent of the Russian Minister, Plehve, who hoped, by publication of the "Protocols," to cause a pogrom against the Jews of Russia. The disorders thus created would give him a better opportunity of smashing the revolutionary groups which—as is well known—were beginning to organise themselves for concerted action against Tsarist rule. "The revolution must be drowned in Jewish blood," was Plehve's infamous watchword.

Krushevan's articles in *Znamia*, Kishinev, published in August and September, 1903, were only a shortened and hastily translated version of the "Protocols." They appeared for the first time in book form in a volume by a Russian religious mystic, Sergei Nilus, in the second edition of his "Velikoe v malom" (The Great in the Little), in 1905. The manuscript had reached the Russian writer from Paris, where, as alleged, "it had been stealthily removed from the secret vaults of the Zionist headquarters, which are at present situated in Paris." At another date he had asserted that they were stolen from a leading Freemason after a secret Masonic meeting. The truth was that they had been fabricated by General Ratchkovsky, head of the Okhrana, the Russian political police, in Paris, at the instigation of Plehve, then Russian Minister of the Interior.

The contents of the "Protocols" as published by Nilus—other versions are also in existence, especially that of the Russian writer Butmi, of 1906—were ideally suited for anti-Jewish propaganda. They purported to be the secret plan of Jewish leaders, called the Elders of Zion, to enslave, by ingenious machinations, the whole world. Fantastic

details, like the blasting of whole cities from underground tunnels, made many readers doubt the truth of this "document" even before, through a lucky coincidence, they were established as a flagrant forgery.

In 1921, after German, English and French translations of the "Protocols" based on Nilus' edition, had appeared on the book market, Philip P. Graves, *Times* correspondent in Constantinople, was presented with a book, which the donor had bought from a former officer of the Okhrana. It was "Dialogue aux enfers entre Macchiavel et Montesquieu," by Maurice Joly, a Paris lawyer, first published in Brussels in 1665, and intended to discredit the regime of Napoleon III. Graves was struck by amazing similarities between Joly's work and the "Protocols," and, on comparing the two books carefully, found that long passages of the "Protocols" were almost literally translated from the "Dialogue." The forger had based his efforts on the earlier book of the French author.

Other circumstances confirmed this suspicion. The anti-Semites themselves could not agree as to the proper origin of the manuscript. Nilus, in the 4th edition of his book, in 1917, suddenly introduced the version that the "Protocols" were the result of a secret meeting, held during the Zionist Congress in Basle, in 1897. Later, self-appointed "experts," like Mrs. Leslie Fry, the well-known international Jew-baiter and organiser of the Militant Christian Patriots in Britain and the U.S.A. (see the chapters on these countries), cast around for another origin, since the theory of the Zionist Congress was soon disproved. According to her, the "Protocols" were the recorded version of three lectures given by the Zionist Achad Haam to a secret lodge, called "Bene Mosche." In reality, that organisation was by no means secret and its only aim was to promote the idea of a Jewish renaissance in Palestine.

The anti-Semites got so involved about all these contradictory stories of the origin of their pet forgery, that they finally resorted to a simple and easy way out of their troubles. They proclaimed that, even if the book was not actually genuine, events had proved its contents

to be true in their world-wide implications. This fantastic and almost farcical play with logic is reminiscent of a cat trying to catch its own tail. First, the Jew-baiters "proved," by means of the "Protocols," that Jewry was all out for world domination, then they took the deduction from their self-fabricated premise for granted, and said that the "Protocols" were at least true in spirit, as the Jews were, in fact, aiming at world domination. In this case, as in so many others, they were in no way concerned with facts, much though they constantly boasted of their love of truth. They juggled with them to their hearts' desire and had but one thing in mind: To stir up trouble, to arouse hatred of the Jews, to serve the aims of Fascism. No scruples beset them as to the means used to achieve this end. They recognized the truth in Hitler's statement (*Mein Kampf*, p. 252), that "the magnitude of a lie always contains a certain factor of credibility," and that people, therefore, "more easily fall a victim to a big lie than to a little one," as "they will not be able to believe in the possibility of such monstrous effrontery and infamous misrepresentation in others."

In 1919, the first German translation of the "Protocols," by Gottfried zur Beek, was published. The author, in his preface, expressed the hope of a speedy collapse of the new German post-war regime. English, Italian, and French editions followed in quick succession. Official Nazi Germany saw in the book an excellent medium for anti-Jewish world propaganda, and Alfred Rosenberg's version, first published in 1923, became a welcome addition to the vast amount of literature poured out by the German presses for the schooling of perfect Nazis.

Hitler himself was deeply impressed by the "Protocols." Typically enough, he admitted in conversations with Rauschning, the former president of the Danzig Senate, that "he did not care two straws whether the story was historically true. . . . We must beat the Jews with their own weapons." When Rauschning asked him whether he had derived inspiration for his own struggle from the "Protocols," the "Führer" replied blandly:—"Yes,

certainly, down to the veriest detail. . . . I saw at once that we must copy it—in our own way of course." The anti-Semitic forgery copied by a Jew-baiter. Again the cat chasing its own tail. A splendid symbol of the Fascist method of blaming their own faults, aims and ambitions on their opponents in order to obscure and camouflage their secret preparations.

(Such an ingenious fabrication, such a magnificent piece of lying could not fail to arouse Fleischhauer's interest) He realized the great possibilities of the " Protocols " for his world-wide campaign.

When, in 1934, the " Nationale Front," a Swiss Fascist organisation, was indicted in the Berne court of law, for having distributed copies of the " Protocols " in Switzerland and thus contravened the Federal Law, Fleischhauer's " World-Service " went all out to help the defendants. It created a special defence fund for that purpose, collected anti-Jewish material on an increased scale from all countries, dug out a considerable number of White Russian emigrants, retired Generals and Colonels living in Paris, who were willing to testify to the authenticity of the " Protocols," and proposed these Russians, together with other Jew-baiters from the U.S.A., Poland, Germany, France, Italy, etc., to the accused members of the Swiss Fascist body as witnesses for the defence. The court, however, declined to admit any of the 36 persons summoned by Fleischhauer.

Finally, the head of " World-Service " himself managed to get appointed as expert for the defence, and appeared in the Berne court in April, 1935, supported by hundreds of documents purporting to have some connection with the " Protocols," but mostly just plain anti-Semitic trash. All his arguments were easily refuted by the impartial Swiss expert, Loosli, and the Swiss lawyer, Brunschvig, who acted for the prosecution. The proceedings established beyond any doubt that the " Protocols " were an infamous forgery.

Fleischhauer refused to take " no " for an answer, and after his return to Erfurt, began to evolve, from his office, a vast amount of literature dealing with the " Protocols " and the " wrong " decision arrived at by the Berne Judge.

His report as expert was published in full on 416 pages, with 21 illustrations. In the preface he pointed out, that "Aryan friends from all over the world had contributed rare and valuable material to the book." The work contained, so the Lt.-Colonel asserted, the results of the latest research into the origin of the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion," and was therefore "necessary for every Aryan fighter." The official Nazi paper, *Westfälische Landeszeitung*, in Dortmund, drew the attention of its readers to the book (14.11.1935), and wrote that it constituted, "thanks to its documentary and programmatic nature, an invaluable weapon in the fight against world Jewry and its associate, Freemasonry. The book can be called a standard work of anti-Jewish literature."

Another book dealing with the Swiss proceedings was commissioned of a certain Dr. Stefan Vasz, a Hungarian stooge of the Erfurt International. Its title was "The False Verdict of Berne" (Das Berner Fehlurteil). A special "Berne Picture Book" (Berner Bilderbuch) was also printed. It showed old Fleischhauer in his most eloquent poses, made fun of the incorruptible Swiss judges, and showered abuse on the experts and witnesses—amongst them Chaim Weizmann, the Zionist leader—who had testified against the "Aryan side."

Of considerably greater interest, however, than these publications was the fact, clearly established by the Berne proceedings, as well as by the often unguarded statements of the Erfurt clique itself, that Fleischhauer's "World-Service" had in fact succeeded in mobilising for its purpose the entire anti-Semitic world.

In the *World-Service* issue of April 1st, 1935, an appeal was published which said:—

"The Lawsuit over the 'Protocols of the Elders of Zion' is due to reopen in a comparatively short time. . . . It being the first, and probably the only occasion upon which this most important question of the genuineness of the 'Protocols' will be fought out in a public court, the proceedings assume an importance of a quite exceptional order. How deeply the idea of defence against Jewry has

taken root in all countries, is shown by the fact that friends everywhere have hurried to the support of the Swiss defendants in the spirit of comradeship and selflessness, and with true Aryan solidarity. With similar spontaneity these same people have formed an international help committee to supply those intellectual and financial weapons to the defence, without which they would be delivered over helplessly to the Jewish onslaught. . . ."

On December 15th, 1935, "World-Service" "reprinted" an appeal by one of its own branch organisations, the "International Committee for the Protection of Aryan Interests" in Stockholm, "which rendered valuable services to the expert in the Berne trial, Colonel Fleischhauer, in the form of material and financial assistance."

In this appeal, the Committee praised "World-Service," which had, in the two years of its public existence, "become the sole and only world-wide anti-Jewish organisation." It was largely due to its efforts that "in all countries people are beginning to recognize more and more that the deadly enemy of humanity, the real disturber of the world's peace and unscrupulous inciter to war, is none other than the Jew."

Fleischhauer's failure in the Swiss court room caused the Committee to stress that "'World-Service' must become, to an even greater extent, the internationally concentrated attacking force of the whole of world anti-Judaism. . . . For this reason it is necessary that it should possess the most complete material possible bearing on Jewry, and its disguised allies (Freemasonry, etc.). During the Berne trial a great deal of time was lost because most of the material had to be gathered at the expense of much labour. This must not happen again. . . . At the proposal of the Committee, a fund has been created to provide the means for the acquisition of libraries, legacies, etc. Please send all donations to this fund, marked 'Acquisition of Legacies,' to one of the accounts given on the first page of all 'World-Service' numbers."

The Conference held by "World-Service" in September, 1937, adopted a special resolution on the authenticity of the

"Protocols." In that Conference "distinguished experts, authors and political leaders" from the following countries were said to have taken part:—Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Holland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Canada, Latvia, the U.S.A., Norway, Austria, Poland, Russia (emigration), Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, South Africa, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The resolution read as follows:—

"That the present Conference of the 'World-Service' taking place at Erfurt from September 2nd to 5th, 1937, in which many experts, authors and political leaders from more than 20 countries are taking part, passes the following resolution relative to the authenticity of 'The Protocols of the Elders of Zion':—

"The verdict given at Berne on the 14th of May, 1935, to the effect that the Protocols are a forgery, is a faulty verdict. . . . The verdict in Berne has not shaken the authenticity of the Protocols. To their authenticity, the following irrefutable fact, among others, bears witness, namely, that Jewry in the social, political and religious sphere, persistently model all their actions along the lines laid down in the 'Protocols.' 'The Protocols of the Elders of Zion' are accordingly the authentic programme of Jewish world politics" (from booklet, "The Jewish World Conspiracy," Erfurt, 1938, p. 22).

In spite of that attitude taken up by the Jew-baiters, the Berne trial must have been a serious disappointment to them, if not for the decision on the "Protocols," then at least because of the refusal of the Berne court to foot Fleischhauer's stiff bill for expenses alleged to have been incurred in preparing his report as expert. The "Elders of Erfurt" claimed the handsome sum of 80,000 Swiss francs, which was cut down to 8,000 francs, 10 per cent. of the amount claimed. Valuable German currency had been spent abroad and the "World Service" chief returned to Erfurt temporarily broke. Nazi and international Jew-baiter money will, however, soon have refilled his emptied cash box.

CHAPTER VI

"WORLD-SERVICE," THE GENERAL PUBLIC AND WORLD EVENTS

AFTER the Berne trial had made Fleischhauer known beyond the clearly defined confines of his proper domain, international Fascist and anti-Jewish circles, the German press too began to take notice of the existence of that gentleman. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* reported on June 1st, 1935, quoting the National Socialist Party Correspondence, that Fleischhauer was to speak at a big meeting of the German students' organisation in Eisenach. Other speakers were his friend and associate, Professor Schwartz-Bostounitch, one of the Nazi "authorities" on Freemasonry, and Professor E. Krieck, of Heidelberg, one of the men who have most profoundly influenced modern German education in the Nazi sense.

In May, 1936, Fleischhauer, "who has made a profound study of Jewry and Freemasonry, the anonymous powers in world history," lectured at the National Socialist Volksbildungsstätte (popular educational centre), in Munich. Amongst the guests of honour were, as the *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten* of May 29th, 1936, emphasised, the heads of Munich's two universities. "Fleischhauer confined his speech to the part played by international Jewry.... It was impossible to fight against it on a national basis. Only international action would bring success."

In November, 1938, the Erfurt chief visited Italy and Mussolini's own paper, the *Popolo d'Italia*, devoted half a column to the recapitulation of the words of "the head of the German world organisation for study and information." The paper added that 770 publications all over the world received the "World-Service" and were in touch with the Erfurt Centre. In an interview with the paper, *Il Popolo di Trieste*, Fleischhauer spoke of the difficulties which now

beset the Hebrew International because of its defeatsl firstly through the coming to power of German Nationa, Socialism, secondly through the conquest of the Abyssinian Empire by Mussolini, and finally through the Munich Agreement. He asserted that the Jews were in desperate need of a second world war and were trying to induce the United States to come to the aid of France and Britain, the Western European democracies. They aimed at the creation of an anti-Fascist Three-Power-Pact.

In a series of articles, announced sensationally at the head of the *Thüringer Gauzeitung, Weimar*, the local Nazi Party organ, Fleischhauer enlarged on the same subject. "Judah Wants a World War," ran the headline (issue of November 21st, 1938). M. A. Durand, of the French section of "World-Service," Herr Reiffer, of the Swiss branch office, and an Arab, El Kaid Omar Idris Riffi Scheriff, Cairo, wrote short introductions to Fleischhauer's articles, welcoming their publication.

"France has become the sword and the shield of Israel. . . . The French people must be reminded incessantly of the Jewish danger . . in the interest of the French-German rapprochement . . ", declared the Frenchman; "World Jewry have taken up such important positions in Switzerland, that they will try to undermine the fundamentally neutral attitude of the Swiss people," wrote the gentleman from Zurich; the Arab Jew-baiter complained:—"We Arabic peoples have unfortunately not quite overcome the menace of World Jewry, but we, too, shall be victorious in the end, because we have learnt to recognise the enemy in all his disguises."

Fleischhauer, who had once said (in "World-Service" of October 15th, 1937):—"No 'World-Service' friend is allowed to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries," did not hesitate to attack the Spanish Republican Government, Leon Blum, the former French Prime Minister, and the "half-Jew" Benes, in his whole-page articles, and mocked the English for exhibiting the sculptures of "the Jew, Henry Moore." Archbishop Temple was said to be "in the service of Moscow" (28.11.38), Anthony Eden

was labelled " a war-monger and high-degree Freemason." But Fleischhauer reserved his most acid remarks for President Roosevelt and his political advisers, who " were all Jews, or influenced by Jewry."

The approaching war, long prepared and carefully planned by Hitler, provided " World-Service " with endless material. Most of its arguments were based on the " Protocols of the Elders of Zion," and most of the attacks were directed against the democratic leaders of France, Britain and the United States. Only Mr. Chamberlain escaped Fleischhauer's scathing comment. He in fact was called a man " with a highly developed sense of responsibility and a great love for peace." (*Thüringer Gauzeitung*, 28.11.1938). Henry Morgenthau, on the other hand, was the target of the vilest insults. The reply to a letter by a certain A. C. Stockholm, published in " World-Service," of March 1st, 1936, revealed that Fleischhauer's mind was already then completely obsessed by the idea of a coming world war. He answered " A. C. Stockholm's " message: " Material *re* Morgenthau received," with the following lines: " The son of the ' Prince of Exile,' Morgenthau, is still busy stirring up a world war. I wonder whether the nations, who do not want war, will find a better answer in the Jews of their own countries. The hostage theory has made satisfactory progress. Judah had better look out. The old German-devourer was born in Mannheim, in 1857. . . . Further material on both (father and son Morgenthau) is available. Publication only in case of war. He writes his name Morganthau also."

" World-Service's " remark on the " hostage theory " regarding Jews is ominous and sinister. Similar references can be found in the chapter on Britain (Leese and the Imperial Fascist League).

When Hitler started the second world war by ordering his troops to invade Poland, when German bombers razed Warsaw to the ground, Fleischhauer outdid himself by publishing a flaming appeal " To the friends of ' World-Service ' and Patriots in all lands." " The war of Jewry against the non-Jewish peoples of the world has broken

out. . . . The Judaized governments of the Western democracies have become willing executants of the Jewish war commands. They have not only driven their own people but also the people of Poland into a completely hopeless war against Germany. . . . If every 'World-Service' friend is true to his duty this war will end with Jewry being given at long last notice to pay. It will end with the peoples of Europe becoming clear-eyed and expelling the Jews from their countries, which fate they have long deserved. . . . The battle-cry is: Fight Jewry on every front, in every country. Fight Jewry to the finish!" (*World-Service*, 15.9.1939).

In September, 1940, *World-Service* bore the headline:—"Winston Churchill's forefather the Duke of Marlborough, and the Jews together robbed the English nation."

On July 15th, 1941, a special issue of the Bulletin was brought out:—"The world fight against Jewish Bolshevism has entered upon its decisive phase!"

Thus, "World-Service's" anti-Jewish fight was—in complete conformity with official German propaganda—coupled with and transformed into a campaign against the United Nations. Faithful to what it once (*World-Service*, 15.1.1935) called its "attitude of genuine and sincere sympathy with the basic ideas of Fascism, which it had long helped to prepare in the propaganda field, "World-Service" went on supporting the Axis war by trying to sow discord among other nations. The English edition was amplified and sent in large batches to the United States, as well as to many still neutral countries. An appeal published on March 28th, 1940, testifies to the Jew-baiters' unceasing efforts:—"We have not heard from many of our 'World-Service' friends for some time. They, no doubt, feel that the English Censor is holding up the mail. While it is true that to some extent he is interfering with your mail, nevertheless it is a fact that we daily receive newspapers and letters from abroad. Our work must go on and especially now when Jewry is desperately trying to draw the neutrals into the war. . . . Let us hear more often from you and mail

us your papers, clippings, periodicals, books, etc. Anything pertaining to Jews and Jewry is valuable and of interest to us. Thanks in advance for your co-operation. The Director of ' World-Service '."

Chapter VII

SUBSIDIARY ORGANISATIONS FOR WORLD ANTI-SEMITISM

DER JUDENKENNER

Some other, purely racialist and anti-Semitic bodies assist "World-Service" in its task of spreading anti-Jewish poison beyond the German frontiers.

For some time Fleischhauer had a competitor in Ernst Pistor in Berlin, the founder of a rather short-lived "Alliance Raciste Universelle" and of the paper *Der Judenkenner*. Prospective members of the "Alliance Raciste Universelle" had to sign the following declara tion :—

"I affirm that to the best of my knowledge I am not of Jewish descent, and am not married nor have ever been married to a person of Jewish descent. That means that from 1800 onwards there have been no persons of Jewish descent, either among my own ancestors or among those of my partner. I also testify to my sharing the National Socialist conception of German life and State. . . ." In the *Judenkenner* of January 1st, 1936 appeared an appeal to the readers "who belong to a community united by a common knowledge" :—"The machinations of the World Jew and his henchmen must be watched by hundreds of thousands of eyes at home and abroad. Our readers are doing this. But every reader who enjoys the *Judenkenner* and approves of its opinions should also try to win new readers and co-fighters. He should aim at enrolling, during the

next few months, about five new subscribers to the *Judenkenner*."

In March, 1936, the *Judenkenner* was given the additional name of "Voelkerwacht" (Guardian of the nations). The editors explained the reason for this measure :—"Germany is leading the other nations by her protective legislation for the renovation of her race and by becoming Europe's bulwark against Soviet-Judah. The other peoples must follow her on that path. Then, Aryan man will again be able freely and proudly to offer peace to his Aryan brother."

The *Judenkenner* had special supplements in four languages, the English *Aryan News*, the French *Eclaireur Aryen*, the Russian *Schidowed* and the Italian *Notizie Ariane*.

Fleischhauer did not think much of his Berlin competition and told his Berne representative so in one of his letters. This did not prevent the Swiss agent of "World-Service" asking Pistor for free copies of his *Judenkenner* for distribution in Switzerland. In his reply of July 3rd, 1935, Pistor agreed to this request and expressed himself pleased with the additional propaganda his organisation would thus get. He was however suspicious and ended his letter cautiously :—"You must tell me more details about the 'Pan Aryan League' (the 'World-Service' Organisation) before I can give my opinion on it." Pistor signed his letter to Berne :—"With "folkish" greetings and Heil Hitler."

The *Judenkenner* finished his brief but active career ignominiously owing to a ban imposed by the German authorities. The *Prager Tagblatt* of August 18th, 1936, quoting the "German-Evangelical Correspondence" reported that the ban had been imposed because the paper "had overstepped the limits of journalistic decency." That official explanation can hardly have been the true reason for the measure, as the *Stürmer*, a far more indecent publication, was allowed to continue even in times of acute paper- and man-power shortage. It is more likely that Fleischhauer pulled strings at Berlin to get rid of his inopportune "co-fighter."

THE RACIO-POLITICAL FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

Another, a far more official organisation, the so-called "BUREAU FOR HUMAN BETTERMENT AND EUGENICS" (which is the English version chosen for "Aufklaerungsamt fuer Bevoelkerungspolitik und Rassenpflege"), also established in Berlin, had far better chances of survival. It issued from its seat in Berlin's Whitehall, the Wilhelmstrasse, a "Racio-Political Foreign Correspondence" in German and English. The editor was Dr. W. Gross, a high official of the Nazi Party and head of its Race Office. The only English issue available to us is that of July 1st, 1937. It is a very typical piece of Fascist cum anti-Jewish propaganda; the leading article is headed "The Führer's Answer" and seeks to impress on English readers that the Nazis' racialism need not hinder German-English friendship. It says:—"Some time ago the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, declared—according to the newspaper reports—that 'the German race theory' stands in the way of a common discussion of our European problems. This opinion was definitely refuted by the German Führer in his speech on January 30, 1937, when he showed that not only is the race theory no barrier to a mutual understanding between Germany and the other nations, but that it is an integral part of the German peace policy. During the course of his speech the Führer said: 'This is probably the first time and this is the first country in which people are being taught to realise that, of all the tasks which we have to face, the noblest and most sacred for mankind is that each racial species must preserve the purity of the blood which God has given it . . . And this will not lead to an estrangement between the nations; but, on the contrary, it will bring about for the first time a real understanding of one another. At the same time, however, it will prevent the Jewish people from intruding themselves among all the other nations as elements of internal disruption under the mask of honest world-citizens'."

Among other contributions and articles the same issue of the "Racio-Political Foreign Correspondence" carries an extract from an article said to have been published by the Marquess of Lothian in *The Nineteenth Century and After* in May, 1937, under the title "England and Germany." The extract is headed "Nationality, the most powerful political force."

"INSTITUT ZUR ERFORSCHUNG DER JUDENFRAGE"

Another official German institution, the "Institut zur Erforschung der Judenfrage" (Institute for the Investigation of the Jewish Question) in Berlin, also assisted foreign Fascists whenever its services were required. Its main task consisted in the compilation of pseudo-scientific books on the part played—or rather alleged to have been played—by the Jews in the various walks of life, mainly in Germany. But during the Berne trial on the "Protocols" it became apparent that it was quite prepared to send material and lend assistance to the Swiss Nazis. In a letter dated Berlin, November 16th, 1934, the Institute replied to a request of Toedtli, the "World-Service" agent, who was at the same time a member of the Swiss "National Front" that it would "send a continued supply of material on the connections between Jewry and Bolshevism. "You will have received already one dispatch of books; today I am sending you two more books, i.e., Essad Bey's work entitled *The Conspiracy against the World* and the book *The Part Played by the Jews in the Russian Revolutionary Movement* by L. Deutsch in Russian. As you will know, L. Deutsch was in closest contact with Lenin during the latter's emigration. I draw your attention particularly to the chapter on 'Nathanson' which I advise you to have translated. It is chapter XVII, page 254. . . . Soon more. Signed Engelhardt."

In its next letter, of November 26th, 1934, the Institute went even further. It sent Toedtli two more books, both by the Frenchman Count Léon de Poncins, "the best authority on Freemasonry and Jewry." "I ask you,"

wrote Engelhardt, "to study these works with the greatest care, as they contain material of the highest value for the trial. . . . I would suggest to you emphatically to invite Count Poncins to the trial as an expert on the connections between Jewry and Freemasonry. His address is:— Vicomte de Poncins, Château de la Porte, Sandillon, Loiret, France. If necessary you may refer to me as reference. I have been corresponding with him for some time. It would be a very good thing if you could send us a copy of the evidence given by the witnesses, etc., so that we are in a position not only to collect material bearing on the questions submitted to the experts, but also to have material and counter-witnesses ready to refute the witnesses of our opponents."

If any more proof had been needed of the active interference of German Nazi circles into internal affairs of other countries by feeding Nazi anti-Semitism to foreign Fascists, this correspondence would have provided it.

"DEUTSCHER FICHTE BUND"

Besides these exclusively anti-Jewish organisations, some other German groups have an active share in the dissemination of anti-Jewish ideas and slogans.

The most important of these bodies is the "Deutscher Fichte Bund" (German Fichte League) in Hamburg, also called "Union for World Truth." Named after Johann Gottlieb Fichte, a German philosopher, famous for his "Speeches to the German Nation," published in 1808 during the Napoleonic wars, it was founded in January, 1914, to propagate German thought and aims abroad. When the Nazis came to power, it embraced wholeheartedly the new German nationalist creed and helped to give wider circulation throughout the world to speeches of prominent Germans translated into every language. The League's activities reached a new peak of intensity shortly before and after the outbreak of the second world war and much of its propaganda was directed to the United States. There the Germans deemed it most important to con-

centrate their biggest effort, in order to keep America out of the anti-German coalition.

The Dies Committee of the American House of Representatives, whose task it was to investigate un-American activities, "designated the Fichte-Bund as an important source of Nazi propaganda in its report to the House of Representatives on January 3, 1940." In the account of its activities, Appendix Part VII, First Section, which was published by the United States Government Printing Office, Washington, in 1943, is written on page 31:— "The Committee reproduce herewith a sample of the propaganda of the Fichte Bund which came from the files of Edward James Smythe, native pro-Fascist." The document alluded to was a circular letter addressed "to the Friends of the Fichte Association." Signed by Th. Kessemeier, the Director of the Association, it is a piece of direct German war propaganda. The relevant passages read as follows:—

"The vicious press campaigns following the events of the establishment of the German protectorate over Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia compel me to write to you, trusting that you will give my statements your kind attention . . . May I say in conclusion that if these international warmongers succeed to provoke another world conflagration the results for our civilization and culture would be horrible. Only those people would profit from a world drenched in blood who never can be found in the trenches at the front. Those who comprise the class of war profiteers who only can live by the death of others. Behind these slanderous activities, and behind these evil machinations to provoke war is international Jewry! That race of destroyers which finds its home in every country where it can gather loot. . . ."

The American Parliamentarian Committee adds:— "The foregoing document is an excellent sample of the type of propaganda which emanated from Nazi Germany and which was slavishly followed by many, if not all, of the native pro-Axis groups and individuals in the United States."

A letter with a similar tenor, and equally clever in making

use of anti-Jewish feelings in order to veil German aggressive plans, was received by a person in Britain, who had applied at Fichte League headquarters for material. It is dated Hamburg 36; May 1st, 1937, and runs as follows:—

"Gentleman, I beg to thank you very much for your kind letter of the 24th instant. Naturally I shall willingly send you fresh material. Please let me inform you that I shall send you further copies as many as you want, free of charge, for I am only too anxious to promote friendship between our two Teutonic countries (sic!). Just at present the red murderers bombarded peaceful German men-of-war sent by international agreement to Spain in order to guarantee non-intervention. The red underworld tries and tries again to provoke war. War is the last consequence of those criminals of Moscow to create World Revolution the aim of which is 'dictatorship of proletariat' that is dictatorship of Judah!... Men of goodwill—join Germany and unite to fight Jewish Bolshevism! I should be glad to get your further demands for our leaflets. Please distribute them wherever you are. Put them into trams, trains, buses, boxes, into the Underground, Tube and Subway, for everybody must learn the truth! Thanking you once more for your kind attention to our work and trusting to hear from you soon again, I remain in Anglo-German Fellowship and National Socialism with Heil Hitler! Director of Organisation signed Th. Kessemeier, b.o. Küber."

The Fichte League also maintained a lively exchange of letters with the Swiss branch of "World-Service." In a letter to Toedtli dated July 15th, 1936, the Fichte-Bund promised to send its leaflets to him free of charge as well as post free and enclosed one specimen copy of each available publication in German and French. The letter continued:—

"Especially at the present moment, when there is particular need for counter-measures against the atrocity and lying anti-German agitation in Switzerland, we heartily welcome your active help. We are not yet able to take a decision regarding your suggestion to publish our Fichte League leaflets under a Swiss denomination. We shall finally settle this matter by the end of July. We hope

nevertheless that you will willingly do your best until then to influence favourably public opinion towards Germany. . . . We would like to assure you that we shall always be pleased to assist you in every respect in the distribution of our Fichte-Bund leaflets and thus in the dissemination of the truth about the new Germany. . . ."

On the 28th July, Kessemeier wrote to Toedtli regretting that he was not yet prepared to sanction the publication of his leaflets under the title: Union for World Truth, Swiss Section. The customary Nazi reluctance to come out into the open with its propaganda in foreign countries had again prevailed. He announced however that 1,250 copies of each leaflet would be dispatched to Toedtli forthwith. "Some collaborators of the German Fichte League will take part in the coming Reich Party Rally in Nuremberg. In that case it will certainly be possible to acquaint the collaborators of 'World-Service' with our different propaganda publications."

The "Jewish-Marxist part of the world press abroad" was blamed in yet another letter of the Fichte-League to Toedtli (August 12th, 1936) as responsible for the fact that "our peaceful political intentions" were frequently misunderstood. "But these last obstacles on the path to the understanding between nations must be cleared away too."

THE NAZIS' "FOREIGN ORGANISATION"

The Foreign Organisation of the Nazi Party had mainly the task of maintaining strict control over all Germans abroad. It must, however, be mentioned in this book too, because its anti-Jewish activity was not by any means always confined to German subjects only; even when this was the case, the Germans residing in foreign countries were bound to pass on any kind of propaganda received by them to friends of different nationality. In a circular, dated Hamburg, September 9th, 1933, and numbered A/43/33, Hans Zeberer, the Propaganda and Press Chief of the Foreign Organisation, wrote to the various branches abroad:—"In the same way as in our homeland there can

be no room in German libraries and bookshelves for the miserable pieces of work produced by Marxist-Jewish or Judaized writers."

In Circular 30/34 of February 3rd, 1934, Zeberer praised a book "Germany's Awakening" by a Frenchman:—"... The way in which the author endeavours to justify anti-Semitic actions is particularly fruitful. He does not set out on his task—as might have been expected of a foreigner—by considering topical problems, but tries to explain, in detail and from the historical point of view, the destructive and hindering influence of the Jewish race on the German people. He refutes untrue assertions made abroad as he realises quite clearly that the true nature of National Socialist anti-Semitism has been falsified more and more by representing it as an action directed against the person and the property of Jews. The book can be considered an exemplary work because of the great understanding the author shows of Germany's position and because of his unreserved approval of all the actions and decrees of the new German Government. Its distribution abroad is warmly recommended for the enlightenment of foreigners and the information of Germans abroad. . . . The book *Germany's Awakening as seen by a Foreigner* can be had from Ad. E. Kuhr, Organisation for Objective Enlightenment at Home and Abroad, Berlin-Halensee. . . . It has been published in German, English, French, Spanish and Italian. . . ."

Obviously the intention behind that circular was not only to spread anti-Semitism abroad but also to try to pacify public opinion abroad enraged by German anti-Jewish excesses. The assertion that no action against the person or the property of German Jews was intended, reads strangely after the burning of the synagogues, the smashing up of homes and shops in November, 1938, and the horrible news of the extermination camps of Maidanek, Oswiecim, Treblinka, etc.

The Foreign Organisation also made propaganda for its Nazi brother, the Racio-Political Correspondence. In circular 75/35 published in the official organ of the organi-

sation, at the beginning of April, 1935, it was announced that "in future all Party papers and information sheets published abroad will receive the Racio-Political Foreign Correspondence (Rassenpolitische Auslandskorrespondenz) . . . The R.A.K. carries excellent informative and instructive contributions on the entire field of race policy. . . . We expect that the Party press will make frequent use of this correspondence. . . . Articles which are suitable for publication in the country in which you reside should if possible be placed in the press of that country. . . . signed, as deputy, by Troebst."

Other efforts of the Foreign Organisation were directed towards eliminating "non-Aryan" employees from German firms abroad by asking Nazis living there to denounce any such persons, and to suggest suitable replacements. They also asked for information on the owners of firms with which Germany wanted to establish trade relations. Local Nazis had to fill in questionnaires according to a pattern published in the official Gazette of the Foreign Organisation, No. 20, at the beginning of February, 1935 :—

"Director: Jew, British citizen. . . . 20 employees, of whom 16 are native Jews and 4 German citizens (two of them refugees, one a Jew residing in Germany, one a Reich German Aryan). Owner and staff are anti-German. . . . The employees propagated for the boycott of German films. . . . Attitude towards the German colony is decidedly hostile. . . ."

"NEWS FROM GERMANY"

Finally, a press agency domiciled in the small town of Starnberg in Bavaria may be mentioned as an anti-Jewish centre. H. R. Hoffmann, the director, issued various newsletters in English, the best-known of which is entitled "News from Germany." Most of the recipients, before that country entered the war, resided in the United States. Hoffmann too, pretends to fight for TRUTH. His motto is "And Ye Shall Know the Truth and the Truth Shall Make You Free," a splendid slogan for camouflaging Nazi imperialism.

Under this cloak of truthfulness, "News from Germany" swamped the United States with the following kind of literature :—"Common English-Jewish War Front. Jewry has succeeded in harnessing Chamberlain's government to their chariot. The corrupt Jewish War Minister, Hore-Belisha and the Jew-servants, Churchill, Eden and Co. have by their intrigue and muddling involved Great Britain in a war in which she has absolutely nothing to win and everything to lose. . . . The Jewish and Jewish-influenced humbugs in the British Government removed British politics so far from the realm of genuine British interests that their foreign policy is now in every particular identifiable with the acknowledged and unacknowledged aims of World Jewry's international policy. . . ." (December, 1939).

The headlines are a mixed dish of anti-Jewish and anti-British filth. A selection may be given from issue No. 10 of May, 1940 :—

"The Jews and the War," by Ezra Pound; "The Minister of the Jews," by Gibo Lupi; "The Jews in China"; "British Intrigue is an old, old story in Spain"; "How the English deceived the Norwegians"; "A German Officer's report on English atrocities."

Undoubtedly there are other organisations engaged in activities similar to those of the various "Unions," "Leagues," "Correspondences," etc. mentioned in the preceding chapters. But they are of lesser importance and need not be enumerated. To judge the true significance of this anti-Jewish conspiracy and its enormous scope, it will be necessary to look at the situation in other countries than Germany, where Fascists and anti-Semites everywhere have reaped a rich harvest of the seeds of hatred planted by the German headquarters of international Jew-baiting. These Teuton seedlings have taken firm root in many countries and it must be feared that they will continue to grow and bear their poisonous fruit long after the Allies

have occupied and stamped out the Erfurt Centre and its subsidiary organisations. It is all the more necessary to know exactly how these Fascist and anti-Jewish slogans came into being, and how they were taken up in many places by persons and groups who were either ill-informed, or more often ill-intentioned enough to introduce them into their own countries.

END OF PART II

PART III

HOW THE WORLD REACTED

CHAPTER I

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE vast organisation for Jew-baiting on an international scale had not been built up as an end in itself. It had been designed for world-wide action and its efficiency can only be judged by examining the effect it has had in the various countries. Those who may have thought the German efforts rather childish and compared the secretive efforts of Fleischhauer and his assistants with the conspiring and clannish attitude of some German students' club or even the American Ku Klux Klan, very much underrate the cold efficiency with which the whole campaign was planned and executed. The words used in the fight, the language employed at large meetings, in letters exchanged between the principal leaders and the articles written in their papers and bulletins may at times have been violent and unreasonable. Human beings are prone to be human occasionally. Moreover, it was necessary to attract the masses by appealing to the grosser instincts latent in them. But the whole organisation as such was as coolly planned as any military campaign and, in its efficiency, was comparable with the precision and ruthless competence of the German Army in the early campaigns of Hitler's war.

It is clear that special efforts were made to gain support for German anti-Semitism, and thus for German National Socialism, in those countries whose attitude mattered most to the political leadership of the Nazi movement. Hitler had recognised earlier than many others that anti-Semitism was the weapon par excellence for the disruption of other countries, while at the same time supremely useful to the

Fascist regime for providing in the Jewish minority at home a scape-goat for all its own failings.

There can be no doubt that Hitler had planned his European New Order, including the wars it necessarily would entail, at an early date. Part of this planning was the systematic spreading of anti-Semitism abroad, just as it included the bogey of the Bolshevist menace. Let the world concentrate on these two enemies, then they will forget to examine too closely my own aims and actions. Let them be told that the Jews plan for war, that the Communists endeavour to swamp Europe with their creed. This will provide an excellent camouflage paint to hide my secretly built tanks, my giant guns in their hidden stores, the bombs intended for Warsaw, Rotterdam, Belgrade and London. These must have been Hitler's ideas and it can be admitted that he succeeded to a very large extent. If he failed nevertheless, in the last resort, this was due to the century-old traditions of democracy, the dogged faith in righteousness and justice, the innate horror of intolerance and narrow prejudice, which prevailed in the non-Hitlerian world.

The events in Europe after the outbreak of war provided conclusive proof of the close relationship between Jew-baiting and treachery. In many countries the local anti-Semites were amongst the first to offer themselves to the German invaders as willing tools. They shared the enemy's food and loot, as they shared his atrocities, while their countrymen were exploited, robbed, starved, deported or killed.

WILLIAM JOYCE—"LORD HAW-HAW"

Many links connect the Jew-baiters' International with Great Britain, a country where the Nazis' propaganda stunt of the fellowship of the Aryan, the Nordic races, was eagerly taken up by kindred spirits.

The case of William Joyce, the triumphant Lord Haw-Haw of the early war years, is particularly instructive. One of the most violent anti-Semites, a vitriolic pamphleteer

and clever propagandist against everything Jewish, he left this country for Hitler Germany a few days before the fatal September 3rd, 1939, at a time when war had already become inevitable. There he offered his services to the Nazi regime and did his best to bring about the downfall of this country. That his frantic efforts to influence the British over the medium of Radio Hamburg and other German stations aroused more amusement and ridicule than anything else, that he so utterly failed with his Nazi propaganda did not save him from the charge of treason. And there can be no doubt whatsoever about the motive which led him on to this path to self-destruction. Virulent anti-Semitism had for many years been the dominating factor in his life.

In 1933, Joyce became an enthusiastic follower of Sir Oswald Mosley. In his book *Daemmerung ueber England* (Twilight over England), which appeared in 1940 at the Internationaler Verlag, Berlin (a publishing house supported and run by the Nazi government) he wrote in his preface about his work for the British Union:

"In 1933 I joined Sir Oswald Mosley's new movement, the British Union of Fascists. I became one of the leading political speakers and writers of that movement; for three years I was Mosley's propaganda chief. Those were marvellous times and I shall never forget them. I used all my influence in the movement to give the Party a strongly anti-Semitic direction—and I may say that I succeeded in that endeavour" (p. 9).

On page 123, Joyce gives an example of his kind of anti-Semitism. The reader will judge for himself whether there is any reasonable proportion between the little story he tells about a young Jew and the excessive demands he bases on that experience:

"At one time I was forced to give private lessons to a Jewish student. One day he came to me, his eyes streaming with tears. When I asked him for the reason he told me that though he had won a scholarship at a London medical school, it was not the highest but only a scholarship of secondary importance. This small episode shows clearly

the Jewish character; the attitude of that young man was utterly unhealthy. Compare it with the bearing of a German or English young man in a similar situation and you will realize with terrifying clarity the abyss separating the Teutonic and the Jewish races. It can never be bridged and the two races will never be able to live together in peace. There is no other possibility but to exclude the Jewish race from the community of Aryan peoples." A young Jewish student is disappointed at having failed to win the scholarship for which he had competed. The strain of hard study and of the actual examinations is released by his tears when meeting his teacher, who has helped him to prepare for his test. Joyce finds in this rather moving but unimportant little scene of everyday life enough justification to ask for the complete elimination of the Jews from the community of "Aryan" nations, and speaks of an unbridgeable abyss separating Jews from Teutons.

His 37-pages-long chapter on the Jews ends with a prophecy, copied from the words of his master, Hitler, of January 30th, 1939:

"When the dusk of the ending war descends on the battlefields it will also fall on Judah's empire. They will have tempted God for the last time—the Jews." (p. 156).

In No. 4 of the *Fascist Quarterly* of October, 1935, Joyce wrote an article on "Collective Security" which already points to the political use—or abuse—he made of his Jew-baiting:

"Subtract France from the League (of Nations) today, and for practical purposes there remain only disarmed Britain and, armed to the teeth, the arch-enemy of the West, Soviet Russia, where the Jew has exchanged gutter for palace. . . . The World today is the prize of bitter contest. On the one side are ranged the powers of Jewish international finance and Jewish-controlled Bolshevism; on the other side stand the regenerated Fascist nations of Europe. . . . British Fascism, in its arduous struggle for recognition, has had to grapple with the paid hirelings of gutter and ghetto. In our land, we have seen Oriental submen insulting the Flag, and heard them deriding the

Crown. We must realize, however, that just as international finance has mobilised the slave-labour of the East to starve Lancashire, so it proposes to overthrow Western civilisation by mobilising the coloured races against the white . . ."

As things turned out, it was Joyce who insulted the Flag through a German microphone, while the "Bolshevist arch-enemy" fought together with the forces of Britain, while a Jewish Brigade and the soldiers of Jewish Palestine joined in the struggle for the survival of Western civilization against the Nazis, who exploited "the slave-labour of the East" in their armament factories. The subtlety of the Jew-baiter's method is matched by the crudity of his purpose.

In April, 1937, Joyce was expelled from the British Union together with his friend John Beckett. Reference to the events leading to his expulsion can be found in the chapter "Jew-haters amongst themselves."

He founded the National Socialist League. That organisation issued a bulletin, the "Monthly News" under the motto: "This review of events is written by uncompromising advocates of National Socialism who are determined to expose and resist in the utmost degree the power of Jewry in Britain."

Joyce, the editor, wrote in No. 8 of June, 1939:

"At the time of writing, the crime of an Anglo-Soviet alliance has not been consummated; but Mr. Chamberlain does appear to be loitering with intent to commit the felony. With nauseating hypocrisy redolent of Hebrew grease, the daily newspapers—so inappropriately named—pretend to hang on Stalin's words. If their owners were to hang on something more substantial from good strong hemp, the world would be the poorer in imagination, but the richer in truth. Because we see the gravest danger to civilisation in those two manifestations of Jewish power—international finance and international Communism—we have always urged the closest possible co-operation with Germany and Italy who have shown themselves able to deal with the menace. . . ."

In its next issue, "Monthly News" drew attention to the

organ of the American anti-Semite and radio priest, Father Coughlin and his "Social Justice": "Although some of the material which he contributes is not new, it is all very pertinent. For example, in a recent issue he published in full the facts of the Jutland scandal with particular reference to the activities of Winston Churchill at about that time."

The "Monthly News" sounds like an emanation of Goebbels' Propaganda Ministry, written in the true *Stürmer* tradition. It is therefore not surprising to read in the *Stürmer* No. 14 of April, 1939, under the headline "Anti-Semitism in England": "It is pleasing that William Joyce's party openly professes anti-Semitism." Streicher's paper is, however, at a loss to understand why Joyce declared that "'he wanted the nation to decide about the Jewish question by a plebiscite!' England is not Germany and what is considered right there would perhaps be completely impossible here" adds the *Stürmer*.

John Beckett, for some time Haw-Haw's leading henchman and admirer, wrote of his idol in a foreword to Joyce's book, *National Socialism Now* (published by the National Socialist League, London, in 1937) that the author, who at that time was only 31, "will, in coming years, exercise a very great influence upon the life and thought of our people. He himself prefers the spoken word to the written, and his name is already known as a fine and compelling speaker throughout the country." (p. 6).

Two years later, on August 25, 1939, Joyce left Britain for Germany to "exercise this very great influence on the life and thought of the British people."

In his book *Twilight over England* he explained why he had to go to the Third Reich:

"Quite apart from the sacred faith in National Socialism which I carried in my heart and the deep impression the heroic personality of Adolf Hitler had made on me—which far transcends any human standards—I had felt myself attracted to Germany ever since I was a boy." (p. 14).

For quite some time the German press did not refer to the "Englishman" speaking from German stations to the English across the Channel. They considered him a secret

weapon, V zero, with which they expected to force their most tenacious foe to his knees. When they realised that Joyce's radio mission had proved a failure they tried to popularise the man in Germany, to show the public at home how cleverly their Minister Goebbels waged war on the "plutocracies." The *Schlesische Tageszeitung* in Breslau, official Nazi organ,—as well as many other Nazi papers—published an article entitled "Lord Haw-Haw," some extracts from which may be given here:

"Germany calling—Germany calling . . . England listened, England sat up: in the corridors of Whitehall, at the bridge parties in Hampstead, amidst the noise of Surrey Docks. 'Do you know him?' 'No, sir.' None of them knew him. But the voice came again, dark, deep and mysterious, night after night; the whisky in the glasses got warm, the chatter of tea cups died down, pipes went out. 'Germany calling, Germany calling'—Damned! A nice portion of salted truth he dishes up, that man there at the Berlin microphone: cruisers torpedoed, freighters sunk, bombers shot to bits. He had better information than *The Times*, that . . . Lord Haw-Haw! The name raced through Britain like a tramcar, through the Empire, nay, faster than a tram. Professors got excited as to whether he had studied at Oxford or at Cambridge, reporters tried to pull away the mask of anonymity; but in vain. Lord Haw-Haw did not disclose his identity. Until today. He is called William Joyce. . . ."

The "British" anti-Semite had become a disseminator of German propaganda lies. Or had he not done the same work long before he ever laid his cards on the table? It was only a small step from his Fascist and anti-Semitic activities in England to his Fascist and anti-British activities in Germany. In the same reckless way in which he had attacked the Jews, he raged against Britain and especially against the British Government. In his already quoted book *Daemmerung ueber England* he brazenly headed chapter VIII: "Britain's foreign policy the final cause of the war." And he did not hesitate to predict the Allies' defeat On the last page of his Nazi Command Paper he wrote

"In this war history had from the outset the laurels of victory ready for the German people because it fights a battle against the forces of darkness. When England will in the days to come be rid of these powers, her defeat will lay the foundations of a renewed and healthy existence. She will then have the opportunity which has so long been denied to her to use her national talents and her best forces in taking part in the building of that new world to which Adolf Hitler has shown the path. . . ." (p. 232)

The latest outpourings of Haw-Haw in the German press date from October, 1944. On the 6th of that month he published an article in *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, under the title "The Americans." He had joined in Goebbels' last propaganda effort to split the Allies. Joyce wrote: "When the British people realize how much the American aid has cost them, when they see the full length of the bill Uncle Sam will hand them, they will concentrate all their hatred and all their fury on Churchill. Then will their now latent aversion to the Americans boil over. But then it will be too late."

During the Russian offensive into Germany, Haw-Haw found it more and more difficult to introduce some variety in his propaganda broadcasts. On February 4th, 1945, he said over the German Home Service, in English, after his introductory "Jairmany calling, Jairmany calling. . . .

"All I have noticed (in Berlin) is a growing contempt for the Western Allies of Bolshevism, who have been seeking to earn praise from Stalin for bombarding refugees, women and children who have lost their homes and nearly all their worldly goods. This interpretation of warfare only serves to convince the Berliners, and indeed all Germans, that no moral distinction can be made between the barbarous Bolsheviks and the western Democrats, who betray their decadence by fawning upon their Soviet friends. . . ."

The Jew-baiter has characterized himself in the preface to his German book: "In my case the author is branded everywhere in England as a notorious traitor to his country" (p. 7).

After a three days' trial at the Central Criminal Court,

London, on a charge of high treason, Joyce was, on September 19, 1945, sentenced to death by hanging. His appeal was dismissed by the Court of Criminal Appeal on November 7, 1945. On December 18, the House of Lords rejected Joyce's final appeal by a majority decision. He was hanged in Wandsworth prison on January 3, 1946.

THE "IMPERIAL FASCIST LEAGUE" AND ITS LEADER

Arnold Spencer Leese, head of the "Imperial Fascist League" and its organ the *Fascist*, London, established contact both with "World Service" and with Streicher's *Stürmer*. To make his connections with German Nazis outwardly plain, he chose as the emblem of his organization the Union Jack, with an enormous swastika in its centre; the *Fascist*, to distinguish it from any other kind of Fascist paper, is called *The Organ of Racial Fascism*, thus demonstrating its addiction to the Race theories so dear to the Germans.

The *Stürmer* paid the Imperial Fascist League the doubtful compliment of saying that "their language was almost 'stürmisch'." In its issue, No. 26, of June, 1936, the Nuremberg paper published photographs of two anti-Semitic posters, one of which read: "To farm workers and others. Boycott the Jewish stalls in your markets. Buy from your local shops and help your own people. Join the Imperial Fascist League and make Britain for the British. God save the King." The other ended with the words: "Is this Britain or Palestine? Wake up. You are being eaten alive." Gleefully the *Stürmer* comments on this kind of propaganda: "The language of these posters and leaflets is clear and unmistakable. There seem to be in England some tender-hearted people who get excited about the *Stürmer*. They think its way of writing is abominable. But the British anti-Semites write in much the same manner."

Streicher himself wrote under the photograph of Leese, shown wearing a swastika armlet (*Stürmer*, No. 50, December, 1936):

"In present-day England, too, warning voices can be heard of men who want to save their nation and fatherland from the fate which has overtaken other countries and peoples, brought them under Jewish-Bolshevist rule and made them unhappy. . . . Amongst these men is the Englishman, Arnold Leese, who, as leader of the 'Imperial Fascist League,' has done excellent work by enlightening his fellow-countrymen on the Jewish menace. . . . The plagued and persecuted prophets of today will one day be celebrated as what they really were and still are: heroes of a new epoch . . . ."

In September, 1936, Leese went to prison for six months. He and his printer, Whitehead, were "found guilty of conspiracy to effect a public mischief, and guilty of effecting a public mischief as they agreed together to print and publish a certain newspaper containing scandalous and libellous statements concerning people of the Jewish faith, to the prejudice of the lawful customary intercourse existing between Jews and non-Jews, to the endangerment of peaceful relations." The libel referred to by the judge was the spreading of the "ritual murder" lie, one of the favourite topics of Jew-baiters. "Leese, in his defence, said that his motive was purely political. . . . I suggest that this is not a criminal prosecution but a political prosecution in favour of the Jews. . . . I have no connection with Germany. I started this movement before I had hardly heard of Hitler, a man whom I greatly admire."

Addressing the defendants, the judge said: "I am satisfied that nothing can be more mischievous to the public weal than the circulation of statements of this kind. I can appreciate that behind what you have done there is possibly a belief amounting in its intensity almost to fanaticism with regard to the truth or otherwise of these statements. That the public well-being can be served by the publication of stuff of this kind—and I call it 'stuff' advisedly—I cannot imagine. Nothing can be more harmful to the public weal than that." (Quotations from *The Times*, 22.9.1936).

"World Service," Erfurt (1.10.36), called Leese "the well-known patriotic fighter." After his release in Spring,

STREICHER AT THE HEAD OF HIS STORMTROOPERS.
(From "Offizieller Gaukalender fuer Hessen-Nassau," 1939.)

Er platzt vor Wut

Daß die vier Staatsmänner über alle Lügen und Hetzereien hinweg sich verständigt haben, bringt den Juden außer Fassung.

CARTOON PUBLISHED BY THE "STUERMER" NO. 41, OF OCTOBER, 1938, IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE MUNICH AGREEMENT. A JEW, DEPICTED IN THE CUSTOMARY "STUERMER" STYLE, IS "BURSTING WITH FURY AT THE MUNICH FOUR POWER AGREEMENT."

COVER OF THE OCTOBER ISSUE, 1939, OF THE ANTI-SEMITIC NAZI MONTHLY "DER WELTKAMPF," MUNICH, WITH THE WORDS: "ENGLAND WANTED THIS WAR BECAUSE WORLD JEWRY GAVE THE ORDER." (The photograph in the bottom left-hand corner is that of Léon Blum, the former French Premier.)

The Jew uses the lie as his most effective weapon to attain his goal and to conquer the world. Truth is his world enemy.

"World-Service" has taken upon itself the task of enlightening all non-Jewish peoples and of revealing to them Jewry's sinister intentions and its criminal methods. Recognition of this danger is the first step towards its elimination. "World-Service" has dedicated itself to truthfully reporting important news-items pertaining to Jews and Jewry and thereby safe-guarding the liberties of all nations.

Whoever is cognizant of this Jewish danger is requested to communicate with "World-Service" Frankfurt M. POB 620

Only through co-operation it is possible to avert the threatening danger.

Payments: Germany — Dresdner Bank, Depositenkasse H, Frankfurt a. M — Postal cheque account: Frankfurt a. M. No. 4301 — Hungary: Landl. Levantsch. Postal savings bank account No. 40.295, Budapest

Publisher: Dipl.-Ing. A. Schirmer. Editor: Erich Schwarzburg. Address: "World-Service", Frankfurt a. M Box 620.

Subscription prices: 6 months 1.25 Dollars (U.S.) / 3 sh. (Engl.) — 12 months 2.50 Dollars (U.S.) / 6 sh. (Engl.)

The expenditures of the [illegible] are provided and covered, provided that the source of information is indicated in each instance, and the Publishers reserve [illegible] to newspaper exemptions.

No. VII 4 — Bulletin published twice monthly in 10 languages. — 28th March 1940

A bimonthly bulletin issued in 10 languages!

German edition: **Welt-Dienst**

English edition: **World-Service**

French edition: **Service Mondial**

Russian edition: **Мировая Служба**

Hungarian edition: **Világ-Szolgálat**

Spanish edition: **Servicio Mundial**

Dutch edition: **Wereld-Dienst**

Rumanian edition: **Serviciul Mondial**

Danish edition: **Verdens-Service**

Norwegian edition: **Verdens-Tjeneste**

1. Jewis... on W...
2. Jewry... Jewis...
3. Frend...
4. In thi... Jewis...
5. Franc...
6. This I...
7. Jews
8. Books
9. The J...
10. Jewry...

The Hidden Hand of Judah

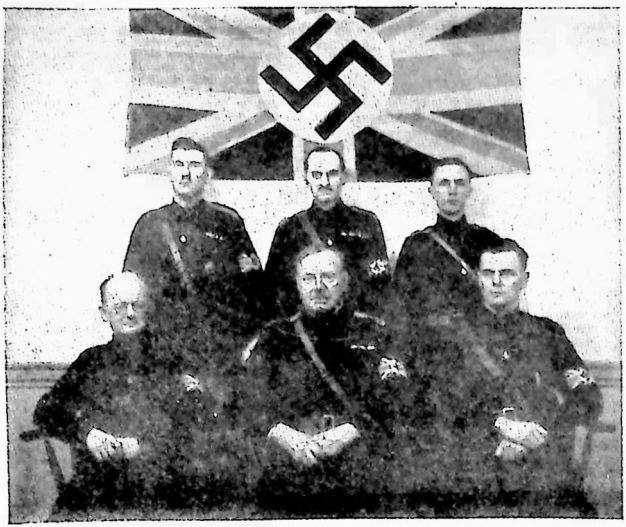
Key to present day's muddle

by

O. B. Good, M. A., World traveller;

based on the book "The Fight of the Dark Powers" by the Russian author N. E. Markoff, former president of the all Russian Union and former member of the Russian parliament.

THE FRONT PAGE OF THE "WORLD SERVICE" BULLETIN OF MARCH 28TH, 1940, AND THE TITLE PAGE OF ONE OF THE BOOKLETS ISSUED BY ERFURT IN THE SERIES "WORLD SERVICE LIBRARY."



Stürmer-Archiv

Arnold Leese
im Kreise seiner nächsten Mitarbeiter

„Demokratie ist nach meiner Ansicht eine Regierung durch die Juden und für die Juden. Deshalb ist es ja so wichtig für die Juden, die Demokratie zu erhalten.

Der Feind im eigenen Land

Zum Schluß der Unterhaltung streifte Arnold Leese

Die Welt

geht entscheidungsvollen Tagen entgegen. Wer die

Zeichen der Zeit

deuten will, muß den Stürmer als seinen Begleiter haben.

Wer den Stürmer liest,

schaut hinter die Bühne des Weltgeschehens und weiß, was er wissen soll und wissen muß!

Juden wühlen gegen Frankreich

Das von den Bolschewisten während des Spanienkrieges entführte Gold des spanischen Staatsschatzes befindet sich noch immer in Frankreich. Auf die Beschwerde Spaniens hin hat nun das französische Gericht entschieden, daß das spanische Gold an das neue Spanien zurückgegeben werden müsse. Daß es die Juden sind, die die Rückgabe des Goldes immer noch verhindern möchten, das erfahren wir aus der in Paris erscheinenden Zeitung „Action Francaise" vom 28. 6. 39. Diese Zeitung schreibt:

„Im Einklang mit seinem Rassengenossen, dem Kolonialminister Mandel, hat der Jude Moch in der Kammer eine Interpellation eingereicht. Sie hat folgenden Wortlaut: Herr Jules Moch bittet den Herrn Minister des Auswärtigen um Aufklärung, welche Gründe ihn veranlassen, das in Frankreich deponierte spanische Gold zurückzuerstatten und davon abzusehen, dieses Gold für die

ARNOLD SPENCER LEESE AND HIS CLOSEST ASSISTANTS ("DER STÜRMER," NO. 31, OF AUGUST, 1939). (SEE PAGE 127).

Julius Streicher verläßt mit Mr. Beamish und Prof. Dr. Krueger das Rednerpodium. Von links nach rechts: Prof. Dr. Krueger, Mr. Beamish, Julius Streicher. — Amerikaner spricht vor Mr. Beamish die Hakenkreuzbinde in den Farben und in der Fassung [illegible]

PHOTO OF MR. HAMILTON BEAMISH DESCENDING THE STEPS OF THE SPEAKER'S ROSTRUM IN NUREMBERG TOGETHER WITH JULIUS STREICHER.
("Fraenkische Tageszeitung," Nuremberg, January, 23, 1937.)

Moseleys Kampf

Die „British Union" auf einem Propagandamarsch durch London — Juden und Kommunisten bilden eine Einheitsfront zur Störung

Der Beginn der Kundgebung auf dem Trafalgar-Square.

Mosleys Anhänger sind in Zahl angetreten, da wieder das Treffen seines Lebens werden sollte. Gewaltig ist die Polizeimacht aufgeboten worden, um Ausschreitungen der gegnerischen Judenbanden gewaltsam zu unterbinden. Aber es ist nicht gelungen, die Kundgebung zu stören.

Der Trafalgar-Square war den Nationalsozialisten Londons immer ein Begriff. Hier hatten sie ihre Kundgebungen abgehalten, hier hatten sie ihre Siege gefeiert. Hier sollte auch der Marsch der „British Union" durch London seinen Anfang nehmen. Hier sollte der Auftakt zu einem Propagandamarsch gegeben werden, der in seiner Art bisher einzig dastand. Hier sollte der Beweis erbracht werden, daß die Juden und Kommunisten in London nicht mehr Herr der Straße sind.

Die Polizei hatte alle Vorbereitungen getroffen, um den Marsch zu sichern. Sie hatte Anordnungen erlassen, daß Mosley und seine Getreuen nicht behindert werden sollten. Sie hatte Absperrungen vorgenommen, um den Marsch zu ermöglichen. Sie hatte Hunderte von Polizisten zu Pferd und zu Fuß aufgeboten, um den Marsch zu sichern. Sie hatte Tausende von Polizisten in Bereitschaft gehalten, um jeden Widerstand niederzuschlagen.

Und sie hatte es auch getan. Sie hatte Mosley und seine Getreuen geschützt, als sie durch die Straßen Londons marschierten. Sie hatte sie geschützt, als sie durch die Straßen Londons marschierten. Sie hatte sie geschützt, als sie durch die Straßen Londons marschierten.

Aber sie hatte nicht verhindern können, daß sich Tausende von Juden und Kommunisten zusammenrotteten, um den Marsch zu stören. Sie hatte nicht verhindern können, daß sich Tausende von Juden und Kommunisten zusammenrotteten, um den Marsch zu stören.

Die Standarte Mosley vor dem Buckingham-Palast. Auch dort in Sicht.

Eine Standarte der „British Union" getragen von einem früheren Offizier.

Ein Volk das den Juden zum Herrn im Lande macht geht zu Grunde

Brief einer Engländerin

Sie freut sich über den Stürmer / Das englische Volk hat keine Ahnung / Die Juden in England wirken hinter den Kulissen / Parole der Zukunft: England den Engländern

Der „Stürmer" geht in die ganze Welt hinaus. Ueberall will man wissen, was in Deutschland vorgeht. Dauernd sind auch die Zuschriften, die der „Stürmer" erhält. Es sind Briefe von Menschen, und Briefe des Lobes. Unter diesen vielen Zuschriften sind Briefe, die uns große Freude bereiten. Einen solchen Brief erhielten wir in diesen Tagen von der Engländerin **Unity Mitford.**

Lieber Stürmer!

Als englische Faschistin möchte ich meine Bewunderung vor Ihnen ausdrücken. Ich habe seit einem Jahr in München gewohnt und diese gute Zeitung, den Stürmer gelesen. Wenn man in England keine Zeitungen hätten. Das allgemeine englische Volk hat keine Ahnung von der Judenfrage. Die englischen Juden werden immer als „anständig" bezeichnet. Natürlich sind die Juden in England klüger und schlauer als in anderen Ländern. Ich weiß nicht, aber es ist bestimmt Tatsache, daß unsere Regierung am schwersten ist. Unsere schlimmsten Juden wirken von hinter den Kulissen. Sie kommen nie in die Oeffentlichkeit und deswegen können wir es dem englischen Volk in ihrer wahren Gefährlichkeit nicht sagen. Sie haben ein dringendes Bedürfnis für Zeitungen wie der Stürmer, die dem Volk die Wahrheit sagen. Sie werden aber hoffentlich bald sehen, daß auch wir in England gegen den Weltfeind stehen werden, wenn es seiner Sicherheit. Wir freuen uns auf den Tag, an dem wir mit Gewalt und Autorität sagen können: „England für Engländer! Die Juden hinaus!"

Mit deutschem Gruß! Heil Hitler!

Unity Mitford.

P. S. Wenn Sie zufällig in Ihrer Zeitung für diesen Brief Platz finden, so veröffentlichen Sie bitte meinen ganzen Namen. Ich will nicht meinen Brief mit „U. M." unterschreiben, sondern ich will, daß es Jeder weiß, daß ich eine Judenfeindin bin.

Unity Mitford

UNITY MITFORD'S LETTER TO "DER STUERMER," PUBLISHED BY STREICHER'S ORGAN IN NO. 30, OF JULY, 1935.
TO THE RIGHT OF THE PORTRAIT IS THE PHOTOGRAPH OF ONE OF THE MANY "STUERMER" SHOW CASES.

Englische Schwarzhemden als Ehrengäste der Nürnberger Parteitage der NSDAP 1933

PHOTOGRAPH WITH THE CAPTION "ENGLISH BLACKSHIRTS AS GUESTS OF HONOUR AT THE NUREMBERG RALLY OF THE NAZI PARTY ON 1933," PUBLISHED IN THE BOOK "B.U.F. DER BRITISCHE FASCHISMUS UND SEIN FUEHRER" BY JAMES DRENNAN; BERLIN-CHARLOTTENBURG.

Die Führer der Braunhemden in Kanada

Der „Stürmer" brachte kürzlich einen Artikel über das kürzlich Gerücht der faschistischen Bewegung in Kanada. Heute bringt er ein Bild mit neun ihrer Männer, die im Kampfe gegen die jüdische Weltherrschaft in Kanada die Führer sind.

Führer — Leiter der Propagandastelle — Organisator — Leiter der National-Gruppe in der Provinz

"THE LEADERS OF THE BROWNSHIRTS IN CANADA."
("Stuermer," No. 8, of February, 1934.)

ВСЕ, НАШИ, ТРУД.

Всероссийская Фашистская
ПАРТІЯ.
ГЕРЦОВНЫЙ СОВЪТ.

Дно 6. 4. 1926 г.

№

ХАРБИНЪ.
Почтовый адресъ:
Харбинъ, ул. Ст. Вок. 102.

Dass einiges

Der Vertreter dieses - Zeitschrift - Heftes des Oberhauptes der Allrussischen Faschisten Partei in West-Europa - Herr BORIS FEDOROVITSCH TEDLI - ist von dem Oberhaupt und von dem Allerhöchsten Rate der Gesamten Partei der A.F.P. bevollmächtigt die Erklärungen und die Mitteilungen von allen Personen (Mitglieder der A.F.P. in Europa), die die verantwortliche Parteistellungen haben, so wie auch die Aenderungen in der Organisation der A.F.P. in Deutschland, nach seinem eigenen Ermessen, entgegenzunehmen.

Bei den Verhandlungen mit den deutschen Behörden hat er - M.Tedli - Vollmacht, als Vertreter der A.F.P..

Oberhaupt der Allrussischen Faschisten Partei und Vorsitzender des Allerhöchsten Rates der A.F.P.
(Rodzaievsky)

Sekretär des Allerhöchsten Rates der A.F.P.

"А. Родзаевскій" принялъ вредо мнѣ, Четрофимовъ Василій

THIS AND THE FOLLOWING PAGE: IDENTITY PAPER IN GERMAN, RUSSIAN AND CHINESE, GIVEN TO BORIS TOEDTLI (TEDLI), THE SWISS AGENT OF "WORLD SERVICE" BY THE HEAD OF THE ALL-RUSSIAN FASCIST PARTY IN CHARBIN.
(SEE PAGE 213).

...ным Второвым, Харбинским Но-
...риусом, имеющим контору в
...доме № 34 по Китайской улице,
...здельной собственноручно
...вестным мне лично русским эмиг-
...рантом Константиновым Владими-
...вичем РОДЗАЕВСКИМ, 48-ми лет,
...живущим в г. Харбине, по Ки...ской
...улице, в доме № 14, кв. 6, гр...данин-
...ист-Глава Всероссийской Фашист-
...ской Партии, предъявившим в до-
...стоверение своей подданства
...вид на жительство, выданный ему
...Департаментом Полиции г. Хар...
...2/3 - 1936 года за № 28
...ножено и наклеено гер-
...рового гербового и ко...
...имеет заключение
...ии. Город Харбин, Апреля 4-го
...дня 3-го года Кан-Дэ 1936 го-
...да. По реестру № 1996 и по кни-
...ге засвидетельствования № 828.-

Нотариус

Geseher in Deutscher Konsulat zu Harbir zur
Beglaubigung der vorstehender Unterschrift des Notars
Mitrofan Wassiljewitsch W t o r o w in Harbir.

Harbir, den 6. April 1936.
Der Deutsche Konsul.

Beg.Reg.Nr.16/36
Geb.Ter.Pos.11
mit 6.-Mer.Gebühr.

ARRIBA ESPAÑA

PRIMER DIARIO DE FALANGE ESPAÑOLA

AÑO II. [illegible] 38 | PAMPLONA martes 2 de Febrero de 1937 | Cuart. [illegible] S. Marcelo de Expectación

"[illegible] tendrá una gran misión histórica, cuando su servidumbre al capitalismo".
El Jefe del Estado, Generalísimo FRANCO.

HOY HACE UN AÑO

2 de Febrero de 1936 pronunció su discurso en el cine Europa, José Antonio Primo de Rivera

¡ARRIBA ESPAÑA!

CESAR

Visado por la censura

Visado por la censura

Arriba España
Esta es la verdad

Arriba España
Esta es la verdad

THE ONLY PAGE OF ONE OF THE EARLY ISSUES OF GENERAL FRANCO'S PAPER "ARRIBA ESPANA," PUBLISHED DURING THE CIVIL WAR, ON FEBRUARY 2ND, 1937, IN PAMPLONA. THE PHOTOGRAPH IN THE CENTRE IS THAT OF JOSE ANTONIO PRIMO DE RIVERA, FOUNDER OF THE FALANGIST PARTY. THE CARTOONS ARE BOTH TAKEN FROM "DER STUERMER."

A World Congress Endorses Edmondson Anti-Jewish Crusade

Representatives of 22 Nations Assemble in Europe for Defense of National Patriotism Against International Jewry.

U. Bodung-Verlag

Erfurt (Germany), September 4, 1937
Daberstedterstr. 4.

Mr. Robert E. Edmondson
406 West 160 th Street
New York City
USA

Dear Mr. Edmondson,

You will be interested to hear that the "World Service" conference in Erfurt has been a great success and that 22 countries have sent representations.

Your case of World Jewry versus yourself which is to be tried on September 13th, and which now has a world reputation, has been much discussed by those present at this "World Service" conference, and admiration expressed for the valiant fight you are putting up on behalf of our Aryan civilisation against the pernicious forces of Judah.

We are sending you this letter to show you that we are thinking of you and admire you for your tenacity and great moral courage in fighting this greatest of all fights against Jew domination of all that we hold noble and sacred.

Your admirers,

(OVER)

Stürmerfreunde im Ausland

Wie ist es mit dem „Stürmer" bestellt?
Man liest ihn halt in aller Welt,
Dieses Bild stellt uns zwei Männer dar,
Den „Stürmer" lesend in West-Virginia,
Mr. Shuhart und Mr. Kolvin,
Der Autor des „World Noar" und der
Schriftleiter des „New[illegible]

81

TWO AMERICAN MEMBERS OF THE SWASTIKA INTERNATIONAL, MR. [illegible] AND THE [illegible]

(Ph. Gendre. Cl. « Aujourd'hui ».)

M. Darquier de Pellepoix

PHOTOGRAPH OF DARQUIER DE PELLEPOIX, [illegible]

1937, the *Stürmer* (No. 13, 1937) published an article, "Out of prison—into battle." Leese had been sentenced, wrote the paper, "because he had dared to tell and write the truth about the Jews. . . ." After his release from prison, the anti-Semite Leese said, in a speech which was enthusiastically cheered: "I am proud that I am considered to-day Public Enemy No. 1. It proves to me that I am on the right path. . . ." After this quotation, the *Stürmer* concluded: "Over there in England, too, there is no way back. For England, too, the Day will come. . . ."

Leese repaid the *Stürmer* compliments very handsomely. In an interview with the London correspondent of Streicher's rag, published in No. 31 of the *Stürmer*, in August, 1939, one month before the outbreak of the second world war, Leese is said to have declared:

"I personally am convinced that the rising of the German people against the Jews is partly due to Julius Streicher and his *Stürmer*. In Britain, too, there is urgent need for a purge. It is a pity that we have no Streicher here. In London especially he would find a gigantic field for action. But one thing is certain: we have a good example in Streicher. I hope to be able to shake his hand one day." The remainder of the interview, spread over three *Stürmer* pages, is the usual diatribe against the Jews, who "dominate" everything—press, cinema, theatre, politics. The press, more especially, belongs exclusively to Jews, no matter whether it is *The Times*, the *Daily Telegraph*, or the *Daily Express*. Our photograph of Leese and his collaborators is taken from this issue of the *Stürmer*. The text in the column below the picture begins with the words: "In my opinion, Democracy means government by the Jews for the Jews."

A much more ominous aspect of the "Imperial Fascist League" came to light in their dealings with Fleischhauer's "World Service." On February 15th, 1936, that paper carried a report from its "Mac-L." correspondent in London, which shows the British Fascists as initiators of what a "World Service" Conference once called the "hostage theory":

"If Jewry wants to know what we nationally minded Englishmen think about another war, let it read carefully the declaration made by the 'Imperial Fascist League,' published already in August, 1934, in No. 63 of the *Fascist*. Here is the declaration in question:

"If our politicians, driven by the Jewish Finance, succeed in sending this country to war with Germany in the Jewish interest, what are we going to do? There is one thing that no member of the I.F.L. will do: he will not join the British forces to fight the battle of the Jew against men of his own Nordic race. We will not fight for the house of Rothschild. We have friends and supporters who even say they contemplate joining the German army in such a contingency, because they say Germany will be fighting the white man's battle against the Jewish Power of Britain. They say that they would be fighting for Britain's true interests in the German army, fighting for King and Country in the ranks of a Foreign Power.

"Some truth there is in this, but the action such people contemplate is, to our mind, unbalanced and unsound. What, then, is our position? It is this:

"... The Imperial Fascist League will be the rallying point for a new kind of Conscientious Objector, the true Patriot. We shall proceed with strong measures against the Jew living here, beginning, if possible, at the top. We know we shall be successful, whatever the Jew-ridden Government may do about it, because the people of Britain will be with us as soon as we get to action.... We believe, most sincerely, that such action will bring the war to a speedy end; in fact, it is possible that we might be able to stop this pitiful waste of Nordic blood before the opposing infantry actually exchange their first shots." "So far our Correspondents report," writes "World Service," and adds: "Let Judah see from this declaration that it is playing with fire in a most dangerous manner. WE WARN THEM!"

"World Service" published a special reprint of a message, sent by Arnold Leese to the "Assembly of the International World Service Congress," which took place

in Erfurt in September, 1937. This message ended with the words (translated by us from the French issue of the reprint): "Everywhere in Germany we hear repeated the watchword, Strength through Joy. This word has partly become a reality, and this is a marvellous deed. We aspire to joy through strength . . . . by strength of character, the strength of the ideal we pursue and through which the nation was able to develop, thanks to the awakened racial instincts of our people. 'The Imperial Fascist League' sends you from England the assurance that we shall continue to fight methodically for our League because we believe it to be the only organisation through which England can again become a healthy country of sound morality. Every day we risk to be thrown into jail for saying the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. We believe that the Jew must be attacked frontally, as he can be shaken by these tactics only. We are unable to use cunning against him and do not intend to do so. I wish your Congress useful progress and assure you again that I would have liked to be with you in person."

The Berne trial about the "Protocols" gave Leese the opportunity of rendering good service to the anti-Semitic International. A circular printed by the printers of the *Fascist* and entitled "An Appeal for Fair Play" stated: "In the present case in Berne, the Christian defendants are seriously handicapped by a lack of funds with which to meet not only legal, but also technical investigation expenses. The plaintiffs, on the other hand, appear to be amply provided with money for their expenses. . . . It is essential that the defendants should be given the same opportunities. Otherwise the 'Protocols' controversy will remain inadequately solved and bad feeling will continue to exist between Christians and Jews. . . ." This cleverly-conceived leaflet, which might even fool Jewish readers and induce them to send funds, concludes with an appeal to send contributions to "A. S. Leese, Esq., 30, Craven Street, London, W.1, who will transfer them to Switzerland. Mr. Leese will kindly supply further information concerning details and progress of the lawsuit. Funds

may also be sent to: Melle F. Gauthier, 17, Fischerweg, Berne, Switzerland." Neither the words Aryan or Fascist are used in this leaflet. But it is adorned with a Shakespeare quotation: "Be just and fear not . . . . " which is intended to strengthen the feeling that the money is asked for in the interest of a really good cause.

This appeal does not seem to have been successful in spite of Leese's tricks. In a handwritten letter to Melle Gauthier in Berne (photostatic copy of which is available), Leese informed that lady that he was "in receipt of some donations for the cause described in enclosed circular. . . . So far they amounted to £1 4s. 0d."

The "Imperial Fascist League" also established contact with the All Russian Fascist Party in Berne, whose head was the Swiss Representative of "World Service," Boris Toedtli. In a letter of July 15th, 1936, signed "G. Woods, Foreign Propaganda Department," the League wrote: "We have heard of your movement, and should very much like to establish relations with your party. We understand from the *Deutscher Fichtebund* of Hamburg, that your movement is against the Jews. On this point, we shall have common ground. So that you have a chance to study our movement I enclose some leaflets, and by the same mail am sending you a copy of our monthly paper, *The Fascist*. I should very much like to receive a badge of your movement if you are able to send me one. . . ."

The Fascist, organ of the League, is among the most violently anti-Jewish papers ever published in this country. In No. 94, of March, 1937, the Leader's message, delivered to his followers in celebration of his return from prison, is quoted. Leese said among other things: "I have no use for Masonic anti-Semites; they are always 'moderate men' and I have no use for moderate men, since they oppose the only policy which can be of permanent use, that of King Edward the First and of the Imperial Fascist League—ALL JEWS OUT! . . . If I am killing a rat with a stick and have him in a corner, I am not indignant if he tries to bite me and squeaks and gibbers with rage. My job is, not to get angry but to keep cool, to attend to my

footwork and to keep on hitting where it could do most good. I have only been at liberty for 11 days and cannot speak in detail about the future. But this I know already; the rats are on the run and I require no one to lead me to them, with the big stick of Truth in my hand. I will lead you to them whether you follow or no. Forward! The fight is on!"

Amongst the literature recommended in the same issue, we find many pamphlets of the Imperial Fascist League, three publications of the Britons' Publishing Co., an edition of the "Protocols," Mrs. Fry's *The Waters Flowing Eastward*, and the Nazi race expert, Hans F. K. Guenther's *Racial Elements of European History*, called by the paper "a sure guide to politics for Nordic people and to race-consciousness."

In the *Fascist* No. 114, of November, 1938, as well as in No. 120, of May, 1939, we find quotations from the "World Service" Bulletin in Erfurt. The latter issue also carries a leading article by Leese: "What have we to do in Poland?" "You are to be slaughtered in your thousands if the Polish Government calls upon you, and all for the sake of Jews and Jewish interests. . . ."

In September, 1939, the *Fascist* still advertised swastika tie-pins obtainable from the I.F.L., for 7½d. But it also attacked the German Jewish refugees in Britain because "the cost of the Secret Service is being considerably increased by the necessity for increased staff to deal with all these subversives" (*sic*!). Another article complained that "gradually the opinion is being formed in the Democracies that reason is treason."

HENRY HAMILTON BEAMISH AND "THE BRITONS"

Like Arnold Leese, Capt. H. H. Beamish took an active part in the work of the "Jew-baiters' International." But while Leese concentrated his main efforts on the British public, Beamish left his country to become a kind of travelling salesman of anti-Semitism. He personifies,

perhaps more than any other man, the ubiquity of organised anti-Jewish propaganda. He is known to have been in Germany, Canada, the United States, India, Ceylon, Japan and South Africa. In at least four of these countries—besides his native Britain—he has actively taken part in meetings of various kinds, but all serving the aims so clearly defined by the Erfurt Concern.

"A queer fellow is Henry Hamilton Beamish," wrote Arthur G. Barlow, in the *Sunday Express*, Johannesburg, of August 29th, 1937. "I have known him for 37 years. . . . Son of a British admiral, who at one time was A.D.C. to Queen Victoria . . . . Beamish left home when quite a boy and has wandered all over the face of the globe. . . . After the war he visited Germany and fell in with Hitler and his crowd. About this time he was bitten by the anti-Jewish bug and, as in everything else he tackled, he went to extremes. He propounded his anti-Jewish scheme to Adolf Hitler and his friends and found the Hitler junta to be ready listeners to his extraordinary and stupid tales. . . . Beamish crossed to London and launched a savage attack on the late Lord Melchett (then Sir Alfred Mond). . . . It ended in one of the biggest libel actions held in London. . . . It ended in Sir Alfred Mond being awarded £5,000 damages and costs. Beamish disappeared into the blue—without paying the damages of course. . . ."

More details of Beamish's past came out when he was questioned as a witness during a libel action against three South African Fascists in Grahamstown in South Africa. Below are quoted the relevant passages from the judgment read by Justice Sir Thomas Graham (*Grocott's Daily Mail*, August 1st, 1934):

"Mr. Beamish, the witness in chief, stated that he was a mining engineer at present residing in Rhodesia, and had been in South Africa for over 30 years. . . . He was asked:

(*Q.*) 'Did you study the Jewish question prior or subsequently to the advent of Adolf Hitler to power?'

(*A.*) 'I have studied it for well over 30 years, probably nearer 40.'

(*Q.*) 'Do you know Hitler personally?'

(*A.*) 'I do.' (Later in his evidence he stated 'I taught Hitler.')

(*Q.*) 'Have the Nazi leaders ever consulted you on the Jewish question?'

(*A.*) 'Yes, very often.'

"He then proceeded to state that he had visited Germany, France, England, Italy, America, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Austria, Hungary, and most of the British Empire and China and India. . . . He then stated that he had been associated with movements of a similar character to the Nazi movement in France, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Palestine, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, China, Manchuria, America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, etc.

(*Q.*) 'Do you occupy any prominent position with regard to the racial movements in Europe?'

(*A.*) 'I belong to most of the Fascist movements in Great Britain.'

"He then stated he was President of the League of Gentiles, and President of the *Bund Voelkischer Europaer.*

"In cross-examination he stated he was a firm believer in the 'Protocols of the Elders of Zion'."

The judge continued later:

"It is difficult to accept evidence of this character seriously. The witness Beamish impressed me as a man profoundly obsessed with the views he enunciated. Intolerant in his beliefs, with an exaggerated idea of his own importance, he regards himself as a modern crusader whose mission it is to reveal to the world the existence of a world plot organised by the Jews since the beginning of their history to overthrow Christianity and to destroy civilisation. He has greedily swallowed every anti-Jewish publication that he has discovered and accepted as facts every anti-Jewish statement they contained, and upon this question he is a fanatic; he has been unable to produce a vestige of relevant evidence in support of his charges. . . ."

Since Grahamstown, Beamish has left behind him a trail of documents, newspaper articles, photographs and letters

which make it rather easy to judge of the intensity and the world-wide scope of his activities.

In September, 1936, Beamish arrived on a visit in Tokyo. The *Hoshi Shimbun* of September 17, 1936, quoted Beamish as having said: " . . . Even in Japan, I find something Jewish. Doesn't the Japanese system of foreign trade smell of the Jews?"

In December, 1936, and January, 1937, he went on a lecture tour to the Third Reich. On December 15th, he spoke at Berlin University on the subject, " Who Wants War?" The *Angriff*, Berlin's best-known Nazi paper, reported the meeting:

" Professor Dr. Kraeger introduced the speaker. Beamish lives in South Africa. He was in the Boer War and in the World War he fought in Flanders. Behind those bloody events he recognised the hand of Jewry and based his life's struggle on that realisation. He founded, in 1918, the 'Britons' Association, which has now become known all over the globe. Beamish gave a picture of the present Jewish activities throughout the world. Specially revealing were his statements on South Africa, where the professions and the economic key positions were even more Jew-ridden than Germany was before the National Socialist revolution. . . . The speaker warned his younger listeners not to relax in their watchfulness regarding the Jewish world enemy. During his last trip round the world he could observe everywhere how Jewry was working day and night to the detriment of Germany. . . ."

At Munich University, where Beamish spoke a few days later, he is reported to have said, according to the *Voelkischer Beobachter* of December 19th, 1936, that he envied German youngsters for being able to grow up in a philosophy which upholds racial purity. During his present stay in Germany he had been able to find out for himself that the vilifications of Germany everywhere in the world were based on foul lies. In Germany he had found nothing but order and humaneness. In conclusion, Beamish admonished the Germans to be ever thankful for what Adolf Hitler had achieved.

The climax of the propagandist's tour was his visit to Nuremberg, where he had gone at the invitation of Julius Streicher. That arch-Jew-baiter, welcoming his guest, emphasized "that Germans and Englishmen were blood relations and must stretch out their hands to each other. A time would come when other nations, too, would realise the significance of the Jewish question." Beamish said "that an agitation of the most evil kind and exceeding all bounds had caused him to seek a first-hand impression of the new Germany. During his visit his conviction had been strengthened that Germany desired nothing but peace. . . ." The speaker concluded with the words: "It is better to live and work for your country than to die for the Jews." (*Voelkischer Beobachter*, 24th January, 1937.)

Streicher's own daily, the *Fraenkische Tageszeitung*, gave Beamish's visit the greatest publicity. In its issue of January 23rd, 1937, it said: "The great Hall of the Hotel 'Deutscher Hof' was packed out by District Leaders, Gau Office Leaders and Local Group Leaders of the Nazi Movement, by representatives of State and Municipal authorities, members of the armed forces, by men from the economic, scientific and artistic spheres. They had all accepted the invitation of Gauleiter Streicher to come to see and hear Henry Hamilton Beamish, the English writer and politician." Streicher, introducing the speaker, said: "Mr. Beamish has already been to Germany, in 1922, when Dietrich Eckart was still alive. Then he spoke to German workers. What he said was of immense importance." Beamish in his address, said: "I am happy to be able to speak at the same meeting as Julius Streicher. I have taken special care to see that the anti-Jewish movements in South Africa and Canada no longer work against but with each other. The paper of your Gauleiter, *Der Stürmer*, is read all over the world. I bow before this brave man."

In September, 1937, the founder of the "Britons" was again (or still) in Germany, this time to attend the international Congress of anti-Semites organised by Fleischhauer in Erfurt. His speech to that assembly was reprinted by "World Service," and circulated. We have to translate

its contents from the French version issued by Erfurt. The title is again "Who Wants War?" and the lecture seems to be identical with that made at Berlin, Munich and Nuremberg. Beamish told his audience of his personal visit to a concentration camp: "I can frankly say that the treatment of the prisoners was in every respect perfectly humane (!). I even was allowed to speak to all the prisoners and made use of that opportunity to enlighten some of them about the false doctrines they had formerly embraced. Throughout the whole world, I have done my best to inform the Aryan world about the criminal elements of disorder and their Communist accomplices who think they can incite honest and loyal nations against each other. Everywhere I have delivered frontal attacks against the common enemy and I would remind you of my big law-suit after the war against the Jew Mond (alias Lord Melchett). . . . I HAVE HELPED MANY ANTI-JEWS in the fight they are leading against the eternal parasite, especially in law-suits brought against them by the enemy; for this I have made journeys of thousands of miles."

Beamish then mentioned that he had paid a visit to Arnold Leese, his "militant English comrade. . . ." "All have to thank the German Führer for what he has done for the world: he has not only saved his country from Bolshevism and the sadistic slavery imposed on it by international Jewry, but he has also saved civilisation everywhere from ruin.

"Systematic and intense propaganda directed against the sinister activity of Jewry is absolutely necessary and most urgent. . . . My watchword is: Compulsory segregation! I suggest Madagascar. . . ." "The greatest success of the Führer's policy is undoubtedly the pact with Japan, that is the only country of the East which fights Bolshevism effectively. West meets East in the struggle against the common enemy. Communism and Jewry being international, can only be fought in the international field. . . ."

The *Stürmer* reported that Beamish had made a speech in New York, where he said:

"If one has to deal with the plague, the bacillus must be

isolated. The bacterium we must consider is the Jew. The Jew must be isolated. As the leper of human society the Jew must be put in quarantine."

The *Stürmer* added: "We completely agree."

This German press report is by no means the only information we have of Captain Beamish's visit to the United States. Much more detailed information can be gathered from the official reports of the "Special Committee on Un-American Activities" of the U.S. House of Representatives, better known as the Dies Committee. In volume 6, of August, 1939, there is a reference to his visit from the U.S.A. to Canada, where he went to see the Fascist leader, Adrien Arcand, in Montreal. Mr. Allen, who was a witness before the Committee, said that "Beamish was now a member of parliament in Southern Rhodesia, and retained his identifications with the 'Britons' at this time." Allen added that the "Britons" were "definitely and strongly anti-Jewish-Communist."

In one of the later sessions of the Dies Committee, another witness, a certain Mr. Ness, of the German-American Bund, the American pro-Nazi organisation, called Captain Beamish "the representative of the German Government in the 'World News' Service." Mr. Whitley, the member of the Dies Committee who conducted the enquiry corrected: "That is what is known as a German organisation known as 'World Service'?" Ness confirmed this.

The session of the Committee was reported in Volume 9 of the Dies report of September-October, 1939 (p. 5515). The text continues:

"Whitley: 'Did Capt. Beamish associate or work with Hermann Schwinn and the Bund officials while he was in Los Angeles?'

Ness: 'Yes; he made his headquarters at the German House.'

Whitley: 'Did he wear any insignia of any kind to identify himself with any of the organisations of the German Government?'

Ness: 'Yes; he wore on his left arm a band.... That

was a stripe which had an insignia of the German Nazi Party.'

Whitley: 'The Swastika?'

Ness: 'Yes.'

Whitley: 'Did he attend the meetings or address the meetings of the Bund while he was in Los Angeles?'

Ness: 'Yes; he attended all the meetings while he was there, and he was also a speaker on one occasion'."

This parliamentary report represents Beamish as an official agent of the Nazis, although a member of the Southern Rhodesian parliament, making propaganda in the United States amongst an organisation, the so-called "Bund," notorious for its disruptive and Fascist activities and its close connections with German Nazism.

More interesting still than this document are some letters of Mr. Beamish, published in facsimile by the *News Letter*, Los Angeles.

One of these letters, a very long one, was reproduced in No. 67, of January 18th, 1904. It was sent from Box 952, Salisbury, Rhodesia, to Mr. Kositzin, a White Russian leader in the U.S.A., and friend of the *Stürmer*, on October 12th, 1938. On the fight for the parliamentary election in Rhodesia, Beamish writes:

"It was a tough fight, because I not only had against me three candidates, but all their political organisations, representing the three local political parties which are under Judaic-Democracy, under which we suffer in Rhodesia as in other kosher countries. . . . I have already had over 100 telegrams and cables, which is a good sign as it shows that there are many people who realise that this election in an out of the way part of the world has much more behind it than appears on the surface. . . . It is some satisfaction to feel that I am the first Briton to be elected to any Parliament in this kosher British Empire with not only a knowledge of THE subject, but what is far more, with the MORAL courage to name THE enemy and to tell the Truth."

It may be added that Captain Beamish, M.P., was interned in June, 1940 (*Times*, 11.6.40) in Rhodesia. He was released in December, 1943.

Continuing his letter to Kositzin, Beamish mentioned

his having read in the latest issue of "World Service" that his friend, George Deatherage (see chapter on the U.S.A.) had "attended the Erfurt Conferences and made a most excellent speech and described most graphically the condition of affairs in the United States." The M.P. then comments on American affairs: "Racial instincts have practically disappeared or have been submerged under that senseless expression '100 per cent. American,' as if any animal except possibly a Jew and a skunk could be 100 per cent. of anything."

Beamish then shows that he has good connections with Latin-American Jew-baiters, too: "The leader of the main Spanish-speaking movement in the Argentine is Guido Glave, address Herrera 406, Buenos Aires. The Movement is called 'Accion Anti-Judia Argentina,' and the paper it issues is called *Crisol*. In Chile the Movement is called 'Racismo,' the paper is called *Trabajo*, and you could write to Senor Manuel Mayo, address Ramirez 473, Valparaiso. Another active man is Fernando Guarello, who is an M.P. of the same address."

The writer then praises Kositzin for his work: "The 'Bulletins' you are issuing are splendid and you use the right expressions, such as kosher, continually. I am also delighted to see that both Robert E. (Edmondson) and James True (see chapter on the U.S.A.) openly and squarely now name THE enemy and do not camouflage under such senseless words as 'Internationalists' or 'Foreigners,' etc., etc. . . . I have heard from Klapproth and if you find that you cannot pull through with the American Nationalist Confederation, you might do worse than go to Erfurt, as matters all over the world are rapidly moving and a man with your knowledge of THE question is bound to get a suitable position before long. . . . Princess Karadja (see chapter on White Russians), of Locarno, is a constant correspondent and considering her age it is wonderful how much useful work she does for the Cause and the tenacity she shows. . . . Arcand (see chapter on Canada) writes in excellent spirits, and there is no question that he is the *par excellence* leader for Canada. If he takes over

Canada (as he expects to do within two years), I hope and expect he will ask me to run his propaganda department."

Beamish finishes his letter with the good advice to American anti-Semites like George Deatherage and Kositzin to look out "for some rich industrialist to come forward and finance .... your excellent Movements."

Fittingly enough, the last sentence of this epistle refers to the Czech crisis and the international situation :

"It will be interesting to see what the next Jew move will be now they have failed with Prague, and it is quite clear after trying to bolshevize, that is Judaize, all countries having only succeeded in Russia, that they must make a new move quickly OR be found out."

A few months later the "Jew" Adolf Hitler made his "new move" into Prague and a year later had already battered Poland's capital to shambles.

Nothing could be more descriptive of the working of the "Swastika International" than this letter. It shows Beamish as a kind of mother to Jew-baiters in half a dozen countries, as a travelling "World Service." His activities go far beyond creating some small local anti-Semitic club. In his work there is nothing provincial. A man who wields the pen cleverly, he maintains correspondence across many frontiers, preaching his gospel of force and hate, spreading Hitler's creed of the crooked cross to many lands. Henry Hamilton Beamish is a living symbol of the fanatical forces unleashed by Fascism against the Jewish people, but striving first and foremost for the destruction of democracy and justice throughout the world.

That the "Britons" who still proudly proclaim Beamish's authorship of their foundation, continue distributing, in spite of paper shortage, their edition of the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" in the translation by Marsden, may justly be cause for wonder. Nevertheless, an edition reprinted in 1941 could still be bought and was advertised for sale in 1945. No. 40, Great Ormond Street, the London headquarters of the "Britons' Publishing Society," has long been one of the most active centres for the distribution of anti-Jewish literature. In 1937 they published a periodical,

the *Investigator*, under the editorship of G. E. Thomas, adorned with a swastika " for Crown and Country—Blood and Soil." During the same year they issued a pamphlet under the title " Why are the Jews hated ? " which ended with unstinted praise of Hitler Germany : " To-day, Germany is enjoying normal conditions, peace and happiness prevail to a degree never before experienced in that country since the war. . . . One visitor recently asked an official in Nuremberg to what he attributed the wonderful improvement in the condition of the German people. The official replied : ' To two things. First, to Hitler ; and secondly to the absence of Jews in public affairs ' (p. 16). That official may have been Julius Streicher and the visitor Captain Beamish. Propaganda like this played, beyond any doubt, a prominent part in the pro-Nazi bias prevalent in many countries, which enabled Hitler to complete his gigantic war machine and to precipitate the world into the longest, costliest, most destructive war it has ever experienced.

SIR OSWALD MOSLEY AND HIS " BRITISH UNION "

Mosley's contacts with international Jew-baiters and Fascists are of quite a different nature from those of Leese, Joyce and Beamish. As a former member of the British Government Sir Oswald chose much more diplomatic methods for his foreign contacts than those three gentlemen, notwithstanding his much less subtle methods at home. His direct communications with the German leaders, for example, are scanty. Only once did he deviate from his customary caution ; that was when he replied to a congratulatory message from Streicher. Mosley said in his telegram in May, 1935, to the " Leader of Franconia " :

" Dear Herr Streicher, I thank you very much for your telegram regarding my speech at Leicester, which arrived in London during my absence. I value this message of yours, in the midst of our hard fight, greatly. The might of Jewish corruption must be overcome in all great countries

before the future of Europe can be assured in justice and peace. Our fight is a difficult one. Our victory certain. I thank you. Yours very faithfully, Mosley."

Streicher's daily, the *Fraenkische Tageszeitung*, published this text under the headline "The Awakening of the Peoples. Sir Mosley (*sic*!) to Julius Streicher." The sentence about "Jewish corruption" was reprinted with double spacing.

Although Mosley did not make speeches in Germany like Beamish and Haw-Haw, although as far as is known, he did not favour the Erfurt Centre with his attentions or his presence, he has given international Jew-baiting wide scope in the publications of his movement. Amongst the "Interesting Publications," recommended in his "British Union Quarterly," of January-March, 1938, could be found the organ of the South African Greyshirts, *The Truth*, and the monthly of the Canadian Fascists, *Thunderbolt*, together with a book by "World Service's" English resident collaborator, O. B. Good, entitled *Truth on Spain*. The issue of January-April, 1937, mentioned under *Select Bibliography*, a book by the New Zealand anti-Semite, A. N. Field, entitled *The Truth about the Slump*. The "B.U. Quarterly" comments: "Perhaps the clearest of all exposures of international Jewish finance and Bolshevism and their connexion." Another recommended book is Mrs. Leslie Fry's *Waters Flowing Eastward*. The reviewer calls it "useful information on Zionism, Bolshevism and international finance. Contains the famous, or notorious 'Protocols of Zion'." A third book in this list also hails from the "World Service" circle. Its author is Professor H. de Vries de Heekelingen, who addressed the Erfurt Conference and roused widespread antagonism with his book, *Israel, son Passé et son Avenir*. Mosley's organ calls it a "valuable historical study of the Jewish problem admirably documented." Special publicity was given by the "British Union Quarterly" to the original Quisling of Norway, who contributed an article on "A Nordic World Federation" to No. 1 of January-April, 1937. *Action* (No. 172, of 10.6.1939), Mosley's daily paper, quoted

another article by Vidkun Quisling, "Leader of Nasjonal Samling," from the Norwegian Nazi paper, *Fritt Folk*. Both articles (details in the chapter on Norway) combined anti-Semitism with Quisling's idea of a "Great Nordic Corporation," which could only be forged if "England broke the chains of Jewish finance-democracy and came to an all-round understanding with Germany."

It is not without interest that an article by Major-General Fuller, which appeared in No. 1 of the predecessor of the "B.U. Quarterly," the "Fascist Quarterly," in January, 1935, was also published in German—and without reference to the source—in the purely anti-Jewish Nazi publication, *Die Welt-Front*, Nibelungen-Verlag, Berlin, 1935. The German title of the article was "Der Krebsschaden Europas" (p. 65). The very first sentence of General Fuller's article on "The Cancer of Europe"—the Jews—must have greatly pleased the German editor: "For over a thousand years an obscure tragedy has been played behind the scenes of European history by that outcast race—the Jews."

We have given documentary evidence of the Nazi activities of the "Fichte-Bund" in Hamburg, which combine political and anti-Semitic propaganda. The following paragraph from the editorial in "British Union Quarterly," No. 1, of January-April, 1937, will therefore be appreciated in its true light:

"Readers who are desirous of learning something of the new Germany without being able to visit her for themselves will receive assistance from the Deutscher Fichte-Bund. This organisation is concerned not with the dissemination of political propaganda, but with the task of giving to people outside Germany information which they may require about the cultural, political and economic developments in Germany under National-Socialism."

As was to be expected, Nazi-Germany gave Mosley and his movement a good press, after the early refusal of Sir Oswald to join in Jew-baiting had given way to a violent anti-Semitic policy. A. K. Chesterton's book, *Oswald Mosley: Portrait of a Leader*, as well as his *British Fascism*,

were both issued for German consumption in authorised editions. The former came out at the Seemann Verlag, Leipzig, in 1937, with a special preface for German readers by the author. In this foreword, Chesterton, now on the editorial staff of *Truth*, London, writes (pp. 7-8):

"I am sincerely happy at being able—thanks to the kind assistance of B. A. Seemann, the publishers—to present to the German people this book on the great Englishman whom I am proud to call my Führer. . . . Mosley knows that a collaboration between the two great Nordic peoples is in their own truest interest. For if that collaboration should not be achieved, it would never become possible to strike a decisive blow against the common enemy, international finance. Nobody knows better than Mosley that only after the power of the Jews has been broken by common action, can humanity be rid of the most insupportable of all tyrannies; the dictatorship of money which now enslaves the World. . . ."

The *Stürmer* reported frequently on the "British Union of Fascists" and its leader. In No. 48 of November, 1934, it published a photograph of a Mosley meeting in Hyde Park with the comment: "Mosley is a great speaker, an intrepid fighter and especially a fine diplomat. With his national policy he has long angered and provoked the Jews. . . . His men of the Defence Force gave the Jews and the Reds a good hiding whenever an opportunity arose. . . . Once Mosley is on the go he continues until the very end. His great-grandfather was the original who even to-day still lives in thousands of caricatures as 'John Bull.' Who has made this state of affairs possible? Undoubtedly the Jews. 'Give them enough rope and they will hang themselves.' May God grant it, Amen."

In No. 20 of May, 1936, the *Stürmer* reported that Mosley's upper and middle class audience did not sing "Rule Britannia," but the Horst Wessel Lied (the Nazi anthem), and the "Giovinezza" of the Italian Fascists. The paper added: "We of the *Stürmer* rejoice at the progress made by the anti-Jewish movement in the world."

A whole page and a half were devoted to Mosley's

movement in the *Stürmer* of No. 39, of September, 1937. In No. 46, of November, 1937, the same paper wrote: "Mosley's fight is truly courageous, truly honest, and truly chivalrous. Judah's fight against this man is cowardly, low, brutal and surreptitious. The *Stürmer* admires Mosley's brave and uncompromising attitude. We stretch out our hand to this man and tell him: 'Adolf Hitler said in 1925, When the Jewish doctrine is opposed by a non-Jewish doctrine which fights with the same brutality but with greater truthfulness, then the non-Jewish doctrine will be victorious, if only after a very heavy fight.' The day of Mosley's victory will come if he persists in his fight against Judah."

Even after the outbreak of war, when no invective was too low and vulgar to be hurled at Britain and her allies, the *Stürmer* had many good words left for Mosley (No. 42, of October, 1939): . . . "Particularly the well-known Fascist, Mosley, made desperate efforts to save England from war. Until the very last day he fought against the catastrophic Jewish policy of the British Government. Mosley did not give up his struggle, even when Chamberlain, Eden, and Churchill had already decided on war. . . ."

"*World Service*" (June 1st, 1936), quoting an Albert Hall speech by Mosley, also expressed its approval of the Fascist leader: . . . . "We welcome the open words of the Leader of the British Union of Fascists which reach the core of the British question. Every national patriotic movement—even if it is not anti-Semitic in its beginnings—must some day come up against the Jewish question and seek a solution for it."

The official Nazi organ, *Voelkischer Beobachter*, added its voice to the chorus of praise given to the British Union. On July 18th, 1939, Hitler's own paper reported at length on Mosley's Earls Court meeting in London and hailed it as a plea for peace. Mosley is said to have asked in his speech for an abandonment of the race for armaments by the Western Democracies, the return of German colonies, and the concentration of British interests in the Empire.

"The meeting showed," wrote the Nazi paper, "that Mosley had arrived at a clear programme: this is directed against the agitation for war and against the influence of Jewry."

On May 24th, 1940, *The Times* reported that "Sir Oswald Mosley and eight of his Fascist workers were arrested yesterday by direction of the Home Secretary, when police carried out a sudden round-up under the Defence Regulations. . . ." The announcement of the arrest was made as follows by the Home Office:

"Leading members of the British Union of Fascists were arrested to-day by direction of the Home Secretary. As announced in the House of Commons this afternoon, Regulation 18b of the Defence Regulations was amended last night by the addition of a provision enabling the Home Secretary to order the detention of members of organisations which have had associations with the enemy or are subject to foreign influence or control, and which may be used for purposes prejudicial to the national security. Under the new powers conferred by the amended Regulation, the Home Secretary made orders last night for the detention of a number of the leading members of the British Union of Fascists."

Mosley was released in November, 1944, for health reasons, said to be suffering from "phlebitis." His release was "conditional." He had to reside at a specified house in the country and was prohibited from travelling more than seven miles from that house. He had to report to the police monthly, and was forbidden to associate with any person who had been a member of the British Union. He was also banned from publishing any book, article, newspaper, leaflet, etc., nor was he allowed to make any public speech. *The Times* of November 19th, 1943, reported many demonstrations against his release. Twenty thousand factory workers went to Downing Street and the Home Office. The protest said that his release would be a "gross betrayal of the cause for which the United Nations are fighting, and a stab in the back to the British people."

But to make up for these attacks, the *Voelkischer Beobachter*

of November 20th went to the defence of Sir Oswald. The paper said that he had been arrested in 1940 simply because his progressive social policy and anti-Jewish movement was exceedingly inconvenient to the Churchill Government. "If it has now been decided to release Sir Oswald Mosley, the reason doubtless is that it is feared that this illegally imprisoned man might die in gaol and thereby raise a tornado of popular indignation against the Government."

Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Home Secretary, made a statement on Mosley's release in the House of Commons on November 23rd. He made it clear that the release "did not imply that the Government take a different view of the potentialities for mischief of any revival of the British Union. In view of the improvement in our national fortunes it has been possible without endangering national security to release a large number of former members of the British Union. The improvement of our national fortunes would not, by itself, however, have justified the immediate release of Sir Oswald Mosley; as the leader and most influential person of the movement he would have been the last to be released."

CAPTAIN RAMSAY, M.P. AND THE "RIGHT CLUB"

Captain ARCHIBALD HENRY MAULE RAMSAY, former Member of Parliament for Peebles (Scotland), is one of the most violent Jew-haters in Britain.

The *Voelkischer Beobachter* of February 11th, 1939, carried a long article headed "Jewish theatrical thunder in Scotland," quoting Mrs. Ramsay as having said: "There is not the slightest doubt about the existence of an international group of Jews who stand behind World Revolution in every single country. This menace does really exist, and the Third International is undoubtedly in the main controlled by Jews." The paper then mentioned the protest of the Chief Rabbi and the Church of Scotland against the dissemination of racial fanaticism and added: "That even members of the Conservative Party joined in this chorus of indignation shows the tremendous influence

World Jewry exercises at present in Britain." Ramsay himself had told the press that there was no reason to retract the statements of his wife as they were based on true facts.

Towards the end of 1938 or the beginning of 1939 he formed the Right Club, which was a secret society. It was strongly anti-Jewish. The book of members showed that amongst the earliest to join were Joyce—Haw-Haw, Anna Wolkoff, sentenced for trying to send secret documents to Germany, and Tyler Kent, a clerk employed at the U.S. Embassy in London, sentenced to seven years penal servitude for abstracting secret documents and contravening the Official Secrets Act. Anna Wolkoff, who got ten years penal servitude in the Central Criminal Court, London, was told by the Judge, Mr. Justice Tucker (*The Times*, 8.11.1940):

"You, a Russian subject, who in 1935 became a naturalized British subject, at a time when this country was fighting for her very life and existence, sent a document to a traitor (Joyce) who broadcasts from Germany for the purpose of weakening the war effort of this country. I take into consideration the fact that you undoubtedly have been led to do this by the anti-Jewish obsession on your part—a virus which has entered into your system and destroyed your mental and moral fibre."

Captain Ramsay, besides organising his Right Club, caused anti-Semitic leaflets to be produced, amongst them a picture of three wealthy-looking Jews made to look as repulsive as possible. The heading was "Onward Christian Soldiers," the word "Christian" being in specially large type. He himself distributed copies of it.

These facts all came out during a libel action brought by Captain Ramsay against *The New York Times* in July, 1941, for calling him a "Fifth Columnist."

The plaintiff, who had been interned in July, 1941, was represented at the High Court of Justice, London, by Mr. St. John Field, who summarized Captain Ramsay's views as follows: "The ruling force behind Bolshevism was Jewish. It was really an instrument in the hands of the Jews for the establishment of their future Messianic kingdom."

The judge, Mr. Justice Atkinson, said as reported in the

Manchester Guardian of August 1st, 1941, "that Captain Ramsay had stated a belief that the war was a Jewish 'ramp'—a war run by the Jews and in the interests of the Jews. 'I don't believe that any man outside a lunatic asylum could persuade himself of that,'" the Judge added. The judge also established a connection between Captain Ramsay and Anna Wolkoff as well as Tyler Kent. He said that when Anna Wolkoff found out what Kent was doing she brought him to the plaintiff: "Within a week or two Captain Ramsay was visiting Kent's flat in order to read highly confidential documents which Capt. Ramsay was quite sure had been taken without authority from the Embassy. There were four or five such visits, but he saw Kent far oftener than that. Straightaway Kent became a member of the Right Club. Kent was arrested on May 20th and Capt. Ramsay on May 23rd. In April stirring events were taking place in Norway, and while that was going on Capt. Ramsay was keeping company with the treacherous thief Kent and absorbing highly confidential documents." Awarding the plaintiff two farthings (halfpenny) nominal damages against the defendants, but ordering him to pay costs, the judge concluded:

"I am convinced—as I believe a jury would have been convinced—that Capt. Ramsay's claim to loyalty is false . . . I don't know what 'Fifth Columnist' means. I am convinced that Hitler would call Capt. Ramsay a friend. He was disloyal in heart and soul to our King, our Government and our people—a people fighting and dying not for the preservation of Nazidom but for victory and the destruction of Nazism. He was ready to further, and did further, and would have continued to further propaganda of the German type. There was nothing constructive about his efforts; they were designedly destructive of that will to win—the essential, of all else, for victory."

"THE MILITANT CHRISTIAN PATRIOTS"

Mrs. Leslie Fry, author of the already mentioned book "The Waters Flow Eastward" dealing with the so-called

"Protocols," has been closely connected with "World-Service" and was amongst the witnesses "for the Aryan side" that Fleischhauer wanted to call in aid of the Fascist defendants in the Berne trial. Her activities have in later years been concentrated mainly on the United States. But the "Militant Christian Patriots" in England are closely related to the American organisation of the same name and both were led by Mrs. Fry. Details of her life and whereabouts will be found in the chapter dealing with the United States. Here we shall only refer to *Free Press*, 93, Chancery Lane, the official organ of the M.C.P. This paper established very close connections with "World-Service" and its circle. The issue No. 36 of March, 1939, contained the following notice :—

"French readers of the *Free Press* are urged to contact M. Jean Boissel, 3, rue le Goff, Paris V, who has fought consistently against Judaeo-Masonic influence in France. M. Boissel, it will be remembered, suffered imprisonment for an article attacking M. Blum in *Le Reveil du Peuple*, M. Boissel's paper, publication of which will be resumed shortly.

An earlier issue of *Free Press* (April, 1938) had shown the contacts between the Militant Christian Patriots and Erfurt with equal clarity. An announcement read: "The truth about the Protocols. The whole story of the Berne Protocols Trial, the appeal, and the real sources of the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, is contained in a new pamphlet issued by "World Service," Erfurt. Copies of this pamphlet entitled 'The Jewish World Conspiracy! The Protocols of the Elders of Zion before the Court in Berne' may be obtained from M.C.P. Publications, 93, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2., price 6d. per copy."

An obituary in the same issue "records with deep regret the death of Mr. F. W. Sturley. Mr. Sturley was an early supporter of the 'Britons' and had been a great friend of the *Free Press*."

One may be inclined to call it a smoke-screen, when *Free Press* No. 37 of April/May, 1939, writes that "it is very distressing to find that the German Press, now wholly

freed from Jewish influences, is just as insulting to Great Britain and as war-minded as our Jew-controlled Press is about Germany." Two issues later, in July, 1939, *Free Press* carries an advertisement: "Germany—see for yourself. Tours visiting Labour Camps, Training Schools and homes of the people, specially escorted by German National Socialists . . . arranged for *Free Press* readers." Nobody will imagine that such a visit under the auspices of *Free Press* and with Nazi mentors into the bargain (from 5 guineas) smacked of even the mildest anti-German attitude.

A very clever article, to all appearances directed against Hitler's policy but in reality an anti-Jewish diatribe, appeared in *Free Press* after the Nazi occupation of Prague in No. 36 of March, 1939. This article may be a sample of what we have to expect from the pen of Jew-baiters when any allusion to National Socialism and Fascism will become unpopular. The article reads:

"So we have had another Hitler coup—the swiftest and most ruthless of them all so far. . . . Characteristically, the people who have protested the most have had the least moral right to do so. They include the truculent Pacifist who would do nothing in the field himself if the War to Save Freedom and Democracy were to come about. There are also the modern robber barons of Finance and Trade, who have fleeced the world for years by rigging the markets and exchanges. Then, of course, there are the professional Revolutionaries whose demoniacal activities are slowly but surely being brought to light. . . . Very humbly, we venture to include ourselves among the patriots who do not want war but still believe in right and straight-doing. . . . In the first place, the coup shows a complete disregard of the Munich Agreement, signed amid the execrations of all who hated the Nazis, but welcomed by men of good will who wished the German people well in their emergence from semi-starvation, Bolshevism and Jewish domination. In the second place, it lays Herr Hitler open to the charge of Imperialism—the worst kind of Imperialism which shows a total disregard of other nations' feelings and, sooner or later, becomes a menace to the world at large. The very

Imperialism, in fact, that the Jew, for example—whom Hitler hates—welcomes with both greedy hands. . . . There remains one thing—the duty to keep on investigating the underlying causes of the present world situation. It still is hardly appreciated how every Big Gentile, shall we say from Bismarck to Roosevelt, has had at his elbow some Jew or coterie of Jews egging him on to steps which, years later in most cases, prove to be solely in the interest of either the Big Jew of Finance or the Messianic tradition."

During the war, *Free Press* reduced its anti-Jewish activities mainly to refugee-baiting, a favourite pastime of anti-Semites in search of material. In April, 1940, the paper drew attention to a "particularly nauseating article by Norman Angell on the subject of refugees," published by *Picture Post* on April 6th. "There are also two pages of photographs of 'only a few of the refugees whose work has enriched our science and culture.' With the exception of M. Paderewski and Toscanini and a couple of second-rate Jewish actresses the rest are an exceptionally unsavoury and criminal-looking set of people, and the sooner they can return to where they came from the better."

Under the "exceptionally unsavoury and criminal-looking set of people" were five Nobel prizewinners, Professors Einstein, James Franck, Willstaetter, and Otto H. Warburg, as well as Thomas Mann, the famous German writer. Other photographs show Pablo Casals, the great Spanish 'cellist, the conductors Fritz Busch and Bruno Walter, Prof. P. Kahle, the renowned Orientalist, the writers, Feuchtwanger and Stefan Zweig, the late Max Reinhardt, Austrian theatrical producer and director of world reputation, etc.

ALEXANDER RATCLIFFE AND THE "BRITISH PROTESTANT LEAGUE"

Alexander Ratcliffe, of Bearsden near Glasgow, supplied good material to British Jew-baiters throughout the war and continues to do so.

His monthly, *Vanguard*—although available at few newspaper-kiosks—is sold in quite considerable numbers by various pro-Fascist bookshops in different parts of the country. From time to time Ratcliffe sends his newspaper vendors into the boroughs of the bigger cities where there is a strong Jewish population and has his publication sold in the streets. We have heard from a number of bookshops selling *Vanguard* that it is rather popular with their customers—most of them former members of the British Union of Fascists—and sells out very quickly.

The nature of the paper is strongly anti-Jewish and anti-Communist, usually combining both tendencies. We had occasion to examine more closely the September issue, 1943, of *Vanguard* (No. 312), which has its front page covered with the words "Communism with the mask off." This title happens to be identical with the title given to an English reprint of a speech delivered by Dr. Goebbels in Nuremberg, published by Mueller & Son, Berlin, distributed by Deutscher Fichte-Bund, Hamburg. The identity between the two publications, the official Nazi pamphlet and the British Jew-baiting paper published at the end of the fourth year of war against Nazi Germany, is, however, by no means confined to the title. One passage—for example—from *Vanguard* reads as follows: "Up to 1930, 31 bishops, 1,600 clergy, 7,000 monks were murdered under the Soviet regime, and at that time also there were confined to prison under starvation conditions, 48 bishops, 3,700 clergy, 8,000 monks. The 'International League against the Third International' at Geneva issued statistics on August 6th, 1935, showing that in Russia 40,000 priests had been arrested, banished or murdered." The same passage occurs, word by word, on page 24 of the German version of Goebbels' speech. Three more instances of close affinity between the two texts can be established.

Ratcliffe also published a "B.P.L. Truth Series." By the end of 1945, eight different numbers of this series had made their appearance on the British book market. These pamphlets combine rabid anti-Semitism with warm apologies

for Hitler's and his regime's excesses against the Churches and the Jews.

No. 2 of the series is "The Truth about Religion in Germany." It appeared in November, 1942. A quotation from page 6 will give an idea of Ratcliffe's methods in his quest for Truth:

"As Hitler has put it, 'it is a piece of impertinence, to put it mildly, for foreign politicians of all people to talk about hostility to religion in the Third Reich.' If the position is as has been reported in the press of this and other countries, that Germany is now Pagan and anti-God and against true religion, why is it that the Protestant Churches in Germany never have made such a complaint? Why has it been left to the Roman Catholics and Jews to tell us how anti-God and anti-religious Hitler and his Government are? . . ." To prove his point, Ratcliffe then quotes from a Nazi book "Positive Christianity in the Third Reich" published in Berlin in 1937. Although he later mentions Niemoeller as an opponent of the Nazi regime, he considers him an isolated case, the exception which proves the rule. He does not mention any of the many instances when German Protestants felt it their duty to protest against the encroachments of the Nazi State on Church life. In November, 1933, "about 3,000 Protestant clergymen of the 'Pastors' Emergency Association' read a manifesto from pulpits all over Germany. They protested against being obstructed in preaching the unadulterated text of the Gospel. 'We preachers of the Gospel do not wish to deserve the reproach of acting like dumb animals. We owe it to our parishes and our people to oppose the falsification of truth.'" (*Frankfurter Zeitung*, 21.11.1933.) Baron Wilhelm von Pechmann, President of the German Evangelical Church Assembly from 1924 to 1930—sent a letter to the Reich Bishop, quoted by the *Frankfurter Zeitung* on April 14th, 1934: "As you know I have—since this April—protested repeatedly against the violation of the Church, its lacking power of resistance and against its silence when faced with so much injustice and all the misery and distress which has been caused to countless 'non-

Aryan' hearts and homes, Jewish and Christian alike. . . . The time has come to go one step further and to register my protest against a Church which has ceased to be one by leaving it.' " On October 11th, 1934, after the seizure of the official buildings of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Bavaria, Bishop Meiser preached in St. Mathew in Munich: "Now our Provincial Church, too, has been violated. They intend to divide our Church in two, probably hoping that, once divided, it will be easier to vanquish. . . . The essence of our Evangelical Church is at stake. . . ." Karl Barth, the eminent Swiss Protestant, who had been relieved of his Professorship in Bonn, told a Swiss audience (*Basler Nachrichten*, 17.1.1938) that no freedom of the press nor right of assembly was accorded to the German Church, that Christian-minded teachers had been and still were being chased from the schools and that many clergymen had been dismissed or arrested. Amongst the arrested were Pastor Weichenheim of Waldenburg, Superintendent Jordan of Gommern and Pastor Bueltemeier of Dortmund.

On page 9, Ratcliffe, who mentions his having been in Germany in 1939, tells us an amazing tale: "The Protestant and Roman Catholic churches in Germany are filled with Nazis every Sabbath. The Nazis go to church and thank God for their victories over the British! Hitler himself, when in Berlin, frequently attends the Protestant Dom (Cathedral) there! It is an insult to the 46,000,000 church-going Protestants in Germany to say that the Nazis deny God and the Church, for the vast majority of these 46,000,000 German Protestants are Nazis! Every respectable citizen in Germany is a Nazi."

We are told, in the name of Truth, that Hitler, the Roman Catholic, attends for prayer the Protestant Cathedral, we are informed of the fact that every one of Germany's Protestants is "church-going" and last, not least, that every RESPECTABLE German is a Nazi.

The British public who had read in their papers that most of Germany's synagogues were burnt down by Nazi hooligans in November, 1938, will learn from Mr. Ratcliffe on page 14 that "in 1939 synagogues were open as USUAL.

In 1939 there were still some 500,000 Jews in Germany." Official Nazi statistics put the figure for May, 1939, at 307,614 including the whole of Austria and Sudetenland.

But like many Jew-baiters, the author has a weakness for befouling his own nest. As against Germany, where "religious tolerance towards all sects is a principle of the State, it is the height of hypocrisy for Britishers to talk of religious persecution in Germany. We possess a list of terrible atrocities committed by our British authorities on members of 'Jehovah's Witnesses' during the present war."

What Jehovah's Witnesses say of German tolerance can be read in their own year-books. On page 80 of the "Jahrbuch 1935" they mention "all the persecution which has befallen Jehovah's Witnesses in Germany" while "Jahrbuch 1938" der Zeugen Jehovah's (chapter on Germany) refers (on page 193) to the fact, "that now almost all members of Jehovah's Witnesses are detained in Concentration camps and prisons. Inconceivable godlessness and brutality now reign in this country and every lover of justice is waiting anxiously for the day of complete liberation."

"The Truth about the Jews," Truth Series No. 4, is mainly designed to discredit any information on Nazi atrocities committed against Jews. In spite of the great paper shortage, the book, which came out in March, 1943, was available in a second edition in July of the same year. It is on sale in a number of bookshops in London and even in smaller provincial centres like Taunton in Somerset.

On page 1, Ratcliffe declares: "The author of this publication is not anti-Semitic. In public life he has defended the Jews, and struggled for their rights." To prove his assertion he then proceeds to say that Press, entertainment business, publishing, cinema, bawdy bookshops, etc., are entirely run by Jews.

The true purpose of the book becomes apparent, however, on the later pages (15/16). Under the heading "The Jew Massacres," he writes:

"The various press reports about Hitler's terrible persecution of the Jews mostly are written up by Jews, and circulated by Jews. (This book will show readers that the Nazis themselves have made up these stories). . . . Only an idiot would place any confidence in the ridiculous stories of the 'Atrocities' committed under Hitler towards the Jews. . . . Let sane folks realise that all this talk about the persecution of the Jews by Germany is mostly Jew invention. If Hitler is out to 'massacre' the Jews, then why has he not begun in Germany? There is not a single authentic case on record of a single Jew having been massacred or unlawfully put to death under the Hitler regime. To say that the Germans, with Hitler at their head, are out to exterminate the Jews, to massacre them, is both foolish and absurd."

Strangely enough, as if to disprove his own arguments, Ratcliffe quotes Hitler's Reichstag speech of January 30th, 1939, at the end of his book:

"If the international Jewish financiers in and outside Europe should succeed in plunging the nations once more into a world war, then the result will not be the Bolshevisation of the earth, and thus the victory of Jewry, but the annihilation of the Jewish race in Europe." If he wished to provide further proof of the untruth of his statements, Ratcliffe might have quoted Dr. Ley, Leader of the German Labour Front, and head of the Nazi Party Organisation, who said in a speech at Karlsruhe in May, 1942 (*Strassburger Neueste Nachrichten*, 10.5.42): "It is not enough to isolate the Jewish enemy of mankind—the Jew has got to be exterminated." The Glasgow Jew-baiter returned to the same subject in April, 1945, when *Vanguard* splashed across the title page the headline: "Atrocities not German." The leading article stated that "the people who accept the reports of *German* atrocities are fools. . . . Once this war is over, folks will snigger at the German 'atrocity' yarn. . . . They will wonder how they could swallow the silly yarns about the wholesale massacre of millions of Jews."

The Scotsman was unlucky in the timing of his publica-

tion. The particular issue of *Vanguard* appeared on the market at the very moment when all British newspapers—irrespective of their political shade—carried long and detailed descriptions, verified by the highest military and political authorities, of the unheard of horrors of the German concentration camps at Belsen, Buchenwald, Nordhausen, etc. While the entire civilized world stood aghast at the bestial spectacle of calculated Nazi savagery, Mr. Ratcliffe saw fit to launch his anti-Jewish rag under the motto ATROCITIES NOT GERMAN. Goebbels, that diabolical cripple, must have smiled with satisfaction at such valiant support lent by an enemy subject to his doomed regime.

As if to make his meaning even clearer, Ratcliffe enclosed in the same issue of *Vanguard* an open letter addressed by him to the members of both British Houses of Parliament and to the clergy of the National Churches in England and Scotland, which ended with the following words:

"The hope of Europe lies in the effort which Hitler will make to sweep back the Bolsheviks from the civilised territories. And if Hitler sweeps back the Bolshevism, which the Churchills and Roosevelts have blessed, Hitler's name will go down to posterity as the man who saved the world from the very worst of calamities."

MISS UNITY MITFORD AND JULIUS STREICHER

Unity Valkyrie Freeman-Mitford, daughter of Lord Redesdale, was one of the most regular foreign visitors to Nazi Germany. She attended the Nazi Party Rallies as early as 1933 and took part in Streicher's pagan solstice celebrations on the Hesselberg for many years.

In an interview with the *Fraenkische Tageszeitung* published on June 24th, 1935, Miss Mitford, who is a sister-in-law of Mosley, said that she belonged to his movement for years: "The developments of these last years have demonstrated that there were enough Englishmen, those of the finest race—who were willing to submit voluntarily to the leadership of one man. Mosley realized soon that

the Jewish danger which may affect different countries more or less badly—was a world menace from a general point of view." The article is illustrated by two photographs of Unity Mitford, one of them showing her on the rostrum next to Streicher.

The *Sturmer*, No. 30, of July, 1935, published a letter received by the editor from "Unity Mitford, the Fascist," a letter "which gave him great joy." The text of this letter was:

"Dear *Stürmer*,

"As an English Fascist, I would like to express my admiration for you. For the last year I have lived in Munich and read the *Stürmer* every week. If we only had such papers in England. In general the English have no notion of the Jewish menace. The English Jews are always called 'decent.' We have an urgent need of papers like the *Stürmer* which tell the people the truth. I hope, however, that you will soon witness how we in England too, will win the fight against the world enemy in spite of all his ruses. We look forward to the day when we will be able to say with force and authority: 'England for the English! Out with the Jews!' With German greetings, Heil Hitler! Unity Mitford. P.S. Should you happen to find space in your paper for this letter, I would like you to publish it with my full name. I would not like to sign my letter with U.M., as I want everybody to know that I am a 'Jew-hater.'"

A great English provincial paper, the *Yorkshire Post*, of Leeds, commented on this letter in a leader entitled "Dangerous Nonsense": "The German persecution of the Jews on no other explicit charge but their racial character was a manifestation of national madness far more terrifying than any private example of lunacy. It is consequently with feelings which approach nausea that we read in a Nazi newspaper closely associated with the anti-Jewish drive in Germany, a public letter written by an English girl of education and good family expressing the same blind and unreasoning hatred of the whole Jewish race."

Unity Mitford's was the rare honour of being mentioned in an official Nazi speech. Streicher, speaking on the Hesselberg on June 20, 1937 (*Fraenkische Tageszeitung*, 21.6.37) specially referred "to the Englishwoman in our midst who has climbed our mountain time after time. This sacred mountain of Franconia has cast its spell over her." After his speech, the Jew-baiter "decorated Lady Mitford with the Silver Medal of the Hesselberg," a decoration created by Streicher.

The Czechs in the agitated and dangerous months preceding Munich showed themselves less hospitable when Miss Mitford chose to drive from Prague to Carlsbad through a military zone. Gendarmes stopped her car and she was made to strip in the presence of a woman. Miss Mitford said: "We were stopped about thirty miles from Prague at a barricade. The policeman was rather insolent. I was not wearing my swastika at the time." The *Daily Express*, London, of June 1, 1938, reporting this, added that she had set out on a tour of the Sudeten-German areas —where most of the people were Nazis—accompanied by a Sudeten-German M.P. and two journalists.

Two days later, Unity Mitford was again at Nuremberg and had her picture taken with Julius Streicher. The *Fraenkische Tageszeitung* of June 3, where the photo was published, added that "Mitford had been molested in the most outrageous manner by the police and gendarmes."

Isolated cases like that of Unity Mitford may seem a trifling affair not worth our attention. But they should not be dismissed lightly. The above quoted article of the *Yorkshire Post* hits the nail on the head when it says: "It has already been made clear how ready those in charge of propaganda in Germany are to seize upon any incident which might appear to express British sympathies with the state of things as they are in that country. . . . The feelings of the 'daughter of an English peer' will undoubtedly be taken by a large number of the more ignorant members of the German public to represent the opinion of the English educated classes on this subject."

THE "LINK" AND DR. LAURIE'S BOOK "THE CASE FOR GERMANY"

A report on a London meeting of the "Link" was published in a booklet "German Propaganda in Britain," issued by the Economic League, London, in July, 1939. It was a meeting of the London Central Branch and was held at the Crofton Hotel, South Kensington, on June 30, 1939. The speaker was Mr. Richard Findlay, his subject was "The Hidden Hand in European History." The Fascist paper *Action* was on sale, in addition to the *Anglo-German Review*. The report stated: "The lecture by Mr. Richard Findlay was an attempt to prove that the Jews had been an evil and hidden influence in European history for centuries. In the period of the Reformation, Calvin—a Jew by descent—introduced usury into religion. Cromwell was also a Jewish agent, and the execution of Charles I was brought about by Jewish intrigue. The Duke of Marlborough was in the hands of the Jews and received £5,000 a year from a Jew for information as to when and where wars would take place."

The "Link" an organisation "to promote Anglo-German understanding" played a considerable part in pre-September 1939 Britain, and many well-known people took part in its activities. In reply to a Parliamentary question, the Home Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare, said on March 30, 1939: "I understand that this organisation is mainly for the purpose of pro-Nazi and anti-Semite propaganda." (*The Times*, 31.3.39.)

These words of the Home Secretary provoked strong protests from various leading members of the "Link." Charles Lines, Honorary Secretary of the Birmingham Branch, wrote a letter to the *Birmingham Gazette* of April 4, 1939, in which he said that "The 'Link' was most emphatically not concerned with the 'spreading of pro-Nazi and anti-Semite propaganda'." The national chairman of the organisation, Sir Barry Domville, who was interned during part of the war under Regulation 18B, identified himself with these denials. Nevertheless, he

described as "a valuable book on modern Germany," a publication of Dr. A. P. Laurie, another of the founders of the "Link," which clearly shows the author's anti-Jewish bias. This book, for which Sir Barry wrote the preface and which he "recommended with confidence to all people who are genuinely impressed with the desire to understand one of the greatest—and most bloodless—revolutions in history," was published in Germany (Internationaler Verlag, Berlin, W.15, 1939). It did not find any publisher in Britain. Extracts from it were, after the outbreak of war, used by the Nazis for their propaganda abroad.

In order to excuse, in the eyes of the English reader, the anti-Jewish policy of the Nazis, Dr. Laurie asserted that "the hatred of the Jew on the continent is not confined to Germany. The anti-Jewish pogroms that have taken place in Poland were so dreadful that the Polish Government did not allow any news of them to leave the country and there can be no doubt that Hitler, by bringing the whole matter under law and regulation, saved the Jews from massacre."

The first edition of the book was published in June, 1939 and Sir Barry Domville wrote his preface on May 8, 1939. He must have known that these statements did not tally with the facts. In November, 1938, most of the German and Austrian synagogues had gone up in flames, many thousands of innocent Jews had been summarily, without any legal warrant, sent to concentration camps, hundreds had died a violent death at the hands of the Nazis. That, as Dr. Laurie continues, "the Jews are protected from ill treatment by the police" could only apply to the Nazi euphemism that many Jews were taken "into protective custody" which means the concentration camp with its beatings, its murderous work in quarries and swamps, the dispatch of the ashes of the killed to their relatives.

As to police protection of the Jews, Goering himself had said in a speech at Essen, reported in the *Voelkischer Beobachter* of March 12, 1933:

"I shall use the police ruthlessly wherever anyone tries to do harm to the German people. But I refuse to consider the police a force for the protection of Jewish department

stores. No, the police protects all those in Germany who go their way honestly but it is not its task to protect usurers."

By comparing the dismissal of Jews from their posts they held in Germany with "the exclusion of foreign musicians and actors from this country," Dr. Laurie showed that he had swallowed wholly the Nazi theory relegating German Jews to the status of foreigners.

The last paragraph of the book (p. 179) reads:

"The peoples of Europe, of Great Britain and the British Empire have the chance of adopting the policy of Hitler and Peace, or of Chamberlain who is being driven by forces hostile to Germany to war. I thank God that the Peace of Europe is in the guardianship of the Führer and therefore, in spite of the frantic efforts of all those here and in Europe and America who want war, secure." It is no matter for astonishment, that extracts from this book—leaving out the anti-Semitic passages—were published after the outbreak of war by DEUTSCHE INFORMATIONSSTELLE, an official German agency, under the title "Great Britain's Policy after Munich—A well-known Scotsman's unheeded warning." The book was distributed by the Fichte-Bund for purposes of foreign propaganda.

SOME OTHER ANTI-SEMITES IN THE RUNNING

Mrs. M. F. Bothamley, one of those who attended the "World Service" Congress in 1937, gave a talk "at her own request" to England on the short-wave from Berlin on October 22nd, 1936. That broadcast was reprinted by W. Whitehead, London, and sold by Mrs. Bothamley for 2½d. In July, 1937, four editions had been sold. She took the familiar line of defending the Nazis against foreign "calumnies": "I would like to say to people who talk about religious persecution in Germany, while humanity has made no organised drive to stop destruction and inhuman atrocities in Spain, that, since 1933, forty churches, including one large synagogue, and several Jewish prayer homes have been built in Berlin alone. . . . The appeal of

Adolf Hitler was and is to the spiritual, and herein is the chief cause of the immortality of his work. . . . When I found that self-discipline, self-sacrifice in all classes, was being misinterpreted, derided and twisted into a military threat. . . I began to ask what and who could be behind this deliberate misleading and fooling of my own country, the country of which I am so proud. I saw that this was not a matter of politics as such, but of an attitude to life which has arisen as a direct challenge to an evil propaganda. This propaganda since the emancipation of the Jews at the French Revolution, has been burrowing among the nations, taking words of spiritual import and twisting them to suit a materialistic purpose. . . ."

Mrs. Margaret Bothamley, also contributed an anti-Semitic article to a Goebbels-sponsored special issue of *Das 12-Uhr Blatt*, Berlin, January 2, 1939, on "The Jewish Problem."

Ubald von Roll, Gau leader of the Swiss Fascist "Nationale Front" remarked, in a letter to "World Service," Erfurt, dated February 8th, 1934: "De Poncins (a French anti-Semite) recommends particularly as collaborators, having important documents, McDermott, Director of *The Patriot*, 10, Essex Street, London, W.C.2, as well as Mrs. N. H. Webster, c/o *The Patriot*. Poncins is altogether surprised at the fact that in English circles hardly anything is known about the Berne trials while he asserts that in Britain more than anywhere, there are many clever people and many documents. . . ."

The Patriot, a weekly publication in octavo, continued throughout the war to publish virulent anti-Jewish articles besides carrying on a passionate anti-Soviet campaign. Mrs. Nesta Webster published a book "Secret Societies and Subversive Movements" at the Boswell Printing and Publishing Company, London, the publishers of *The Patriot*, in 1924. It must be counted amongst the most dangerous type of Jew-baiting literature, as it purports to be a work of the "scientific" kind, giving many sources and containing dozens of "learned" references. Although, in truth, nothing but a clever incitement to hatred, Mrs.

Webster's book is shrouded in mystic patriotism and verbose sentimentality. The concluding sentences (on pages 404/405) are characteristic of that attitude:

"Behind the concrete forces of revolution—whether Pan-German, Judaic, or Illuminist—beyond that invisible secret circle which perhaps directs them all, is there not yet another force, still more potent, that must be taken into account? In looking back over the centuries at the dark episodes that have marked the history of the human race from its earliest origins—strange and horrible cults, waves of witchcraft, blasphemies, and desecrations—how is it possible to ignore the existence of an Occult Power at work in the world? Individuals, sects, or races fired with the desire of world-domination, have provided the fighting forces of destruction, but behind them are the veritable powers of darkness in eternal conflict with the powers of light."

WHAT NAZI ANTI-SEMITES REALLY THINK OF BRITAIN

After the outbreak of the war the German Jew-baiters dropped their soppy talk of "the friendship between the two great Nordic countries," of the "racial ties between Germanic Britain and Teutonic Germany." The naked truth came out. All these alluring watchwords had been devised only to dupe those who were rash or ill-intentioned enough to take them up. The anti-Semitic claim for "racial purity," all the nonsense about "the common fight against Jewry for European civilisation" had served their purpose and were, therefore, thrown on the dungheap. Characteristic of this attitude is a poem published by the *Stürmer*, of all papers, in No. 3 of January, 1940:

To be English means to stir up the nations
Means contempt for rights and violation of rights;
To be English means to oppress the peoples
Means to enslave them and to fill Britain's purse;
To be English means to swindle and to receive stolen goods;

Means to murder and hate and to rob the nations; . . .
To be English means to singe and to burn down
Means to drive the others to their doom.
All this is the Englishman's true nature
Which he imbibes with his mother's milk.

(See the full German text at the end of this chapter).

The Englishman as such, not the "Jew-infected financier and politician" but every Englishman, was given exactly the same epithets which German and international anti-Semites had hitherto reserved for the Jews. Nothing could have shown more clearly the true purpose of Jew-baiting which was to gain friends and admirers everywhere for the Nazi regime—or similar creeds—so that the Fascist rulers could attain world domination without interference from outside. Once this purpose had failed, the mask was dropped and the hatred which had been built up against the Jews was transferred to those who had—by declaring war on rapacious Germany—proved that they were immune to German propaganda and had not fallen into the trap of anti-Semitic propaganda.

Much the same applies to Germany's Bolshevist bogey, which was dropped with equal suddenness in August, 1939, when the Pact with Soviet Russia was concluded, and raised up again as soon as Hitler's armies had received the order to invade Russian territory in June, 1941. Even Streicher, who had always been a ferocious opponent of what he called "Jewish Bolshevism," wrote a leader in his *Stürmer*, No. 7 of February, 1940, in which he said that "Adolf Hitler has rebuilt the bridges which had been destroyed by treason and folly. He created the Russian Pact of the Third Reich for the benefit of the German and Russian peoples in order to paralyse Judaized Britain's designs of annihilation by this bulwark of Bismarckian greatness." "Jewish Bolshevism" had become a bulwark against what used to be called "Nordic Britain."

Note: The German text of the anti-British "poem" published by the *Stürmer*, No. 3, of January, 1940, reads as follows:—

ENGLAENDER SEIN . . .

Englaender sein, heisst Voelker verhetzen,
Heisst Rechte verachten und Rechte verletzen,
Englaender sein, heisst Voelker bedruecken,
Heisst fronen und Engelands Geldsack begluecken.
Englaender sein heisst gaunern und hehlen,
heisst morden und hassen und Voelker bestehlen.
Englaender sein heisst Froemmigkeit heucheln
heisst taeuschen, gemein sein und immerfort meucheln.
Englaender sein heisst rauben und thronen
heisst andere opfern und selber sich schonen,
Englaender sein heisst frech ueberheben
heisst schachern und raffen und selbstsuechtig leben.
Englaender sein heisst hoehnen und luegen,
heisst tarnen, ueberlisten und heisst betruegen.
Englaender sein heisst sengen und brennen,
Heisst immer die Andern ins Unglueck zu rennen.
All das ist des Englaenders Wesen und Sein,
Das saugt er schon frueh mit der Muttermilch ein.

ALFRED HEINZ.

SOUTH AFRICAN "REICHSTAG FIRE"

A trial which took place in August, 1934, at Grahamstown, South Africa, against three members of the Fascist Greyshirts is a perfect example of anti-Semitic plotting. Cunning and primitive at the same time, it was designed to create, throughout the Union, hostile feelings towards the Jewish minority.

The four defendants in the libel case were von Strauss, von Moltke, leader in the Eastern Province of the South African Gentile National Socialist Movement, H. V. Inch, the local leader of the Greyshirts—a body affiliated to the S.A.G.N.S. Movement—and D. H. Olivier, editor of *Die Rapport*, published at Aberdeen, S.A. The plaintiff was the Minister-in-charge of the "Port Elizabeth Hebrew Congregation."

The three South African Nazis—in order to discredit their Jewish fellow-countrymen—hatched a plot which was very reminiscent of Goering's Reichstag fire methods. They

forged a document, the tenor of which was roughly that of the "Protocols," but applied to local South African conditions, and was interspersed with obscene references alleged to come from the Talmud. It portrayed, as the judge in the libel suit remarked, the Jews from the viewpoint of the leaders of the Greyshirts. "Doctrines of a blasphemous and terrible nature were foisted on the Jews." The men then staged a mock burglary of a synagogue belonging to the above-mentioned Hebrew Congregation and "stole" these prefabricated texts from the house of worship. About one week later, the "document" was published in *Die Rapport* and created—as the Jew-baiters had anticipated—a sensation in the district.

The rabbi of the synagogue brought a libel action which was tried at the Supreme Court and reported in detail in *Grocott's Daily Mail*, Grahamstown, on August 21, 1934. The judge, Sir Thomas Graham, in giving judgment, remarked "that the action of the defendant Inch in concocting or assisting in the concoction of the defamatory document and thereafter foisting it upon the plaintiff, is so infamous that we should award the plaintiff the sum of £1,000 damages." Von Moltke "played a leading part in the plot and in the dissemination of the document. . . . He was endeavouring to bolster up the story told by Inch, which he knew to be false. . . ." He had to pay £750 damages and against Olivier, who was said to have acted in good faith, publishing the document as he believed it to be genuine, the plaintiff was awarded £25 damages.

Henry Hamilton Beamish, the travelling salesman of world anti-Semitism, had been called in by the defendants to act as their chief witness. He tried hard to prove that the planted document was genuine. The judge, in his summing up of the case, referred to the testimony of Beamish, who had said that the "document" "was of an Asiatic character and could not have been concocted by either Inch or von Moltke." He made, however, such fantastic statements in the course of his interrogation that he did more harm than good to the accused. He stated, amongst other equally deluded things, that "the Jews are at the back of the

conquest of England by William the Conqueror," and that he was able to prove " the Russo-Japanese War, the Boer War and the late World War were all results of Jewish intrigue." Also there was " not the slightest doubt that Gandhi is under Jewish influence."

What the judge thought of that kind of defence has already been said in the special chapter on Beamish. The story of this witness and of the crime itself, which he tried vainly to cover up, is so incredible, so far-fetched and so malicious that it is difficult to believe. It demonstrates, however, the twisted and perverted mentality created by international Jew-baiting, which takes its inspiration and lead from the Tsarist forgers of the " Protocols," the primitive cunning and trickery of a Goering and the sadistic and dirty ravings of men like Streicher.

THE GREYSHIRTS

The leader-in-chief—this is the official title—of the Greyshirts and the South African Gentile National Socialist Movement, L. T. Weichardt, has the best possible connections with international anti-Semitism. A long article on " National Socialism in South Africa " was published in Number 4, October, 1936, of Sir Oswald Mosley's *Fascist Quarterly*. Weichardt wrote that he had founded his movement in October, 1933, and had " organised a body called the South African Greyshirt Movement as advance-guard of the S.A.G.N.S. Movement. The institution of these two Movements was greeted with a howl of rage from South African Jewry and likewise from those renegade Europeans . . . who show more diligence and zeal than even Jews themselves in exploiting and oppressing the unhappy South African people." In that connection, Weichardt referred to General Smuts, the great South African leader, as " that illustrious pro-Jew, popularly referred to as the 'Good Jew' or the 'Jew King.'"

Nobody will blame the Jews for being hostile to the South African Nazi Movement, whose aim—according to

the judge in the Grahamstown trial—was " to combat and destroy the alleged ' perversive influence ' of the Jews in economics, culture, religion, ethics and statecraft and to re-establish European Aryan control in South Africa for the welfare of the Christian peoples of South Africa."

Weichardt's paper *Die Waarheid—The Truth*, Cape Town, is reminiscent of the *Stürmer* with its threatening letters, many of them addressed to General Smuts, who is recommended to " remove himself to Palestine " (June 1st, 1934). The same issue published long extracts from the " Protocols."

Streicher's *Stürmer* did not fail to draw attention to the Fascist organisation in South Africa. In Number 35, of September, 1934, the paper wrote that " Weichardt has become known through his speeches. For months he has drawn the attention of his fellow-countrymen to the dangerous and ever increasing Jewish influence."

Weichardt was represented at the " World Service " Congress of 1937 by A. Marshall, a woman. In 1938 he sent a special message to the Fleischhauer International which stated: " There should be no difficulty in forming a united front throughout the world in order that Judah may be put in its place.... I hope that you will be successful in drafting a further programme of action so that all those possessed of goodwill will be placed in the position of helping to save the world from catastrophe."—(South African Press Report, No. 130).

The *Sunday Tribune*, Johannesburg, of October 23, 1938, reported that Weichhardt had recently sent a cable to Hitler on behalf of his Party congratulating him on his European achievements. The *Natal Mercury* of October 13, 1938, published a report in which it was stated that Hitler's Czech successes at Munich had given an enormous impetus to the Greyshirt Movement.

When a meeting convened by Weichardt in June, 1939, in Cape Town was banned by Mr. J. Graham, the Chief Magistrate, there were disturbances and the Greyshirt leader finally addressed the crowd from a window at the Movement's headquarters. " The meeting closed with

three 'heils,' the Nazi salute and the singing of 'Die Stem,' anthem of the South African Fascists."—(*Cape Times*, 16.6.1939). Eight days later, the London *Daily Telegraph* announced that "Louis Weichardt, leader of the Greyshirts, the South African anti-Semitic movement, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment at Cape Town on a charge of contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act."

During the war Weichardt was interned.

THE "OSSEWA BRANDWAG"

A new and more powerful nationalist and anti-Jewish movement was founded in the Union of South Africa in 1939. It was called "Ossewa Brandwag," which means "Oxwagon Sentinel." Its intention was alleged to be the keeping alive of the Vortrekker spirit. *Cape Argus* (6.3.39) commenting on the new organisation stated that "exclusive and rather martial associations inspired by an aggressive racialism are not conducive either to the fostering of a spirit of unity among the white race or to the building up of a true national sentiment. . . . Semi-secret organisations such as the Ossewa Brandwag did not aim at the cultural or social welfare of Afrikanerdom, but at its racial and political domination regardless of the feelings or even the rights of minorities." *Sunday Times*, Johannesburg (24.11.40) wrote that one of the main features of the Ossewa Brandwag campaign is a relentless attack on the Jews.

The London *Times* of March 4, 1941, mentioned that "soon after the beginning of the war it was discovered that there had been an infiltration of subversive elements in the Ossewa Brandwag and that it was being organised on more and more militaristic lines. Nazi uniforms were found at the headquarters when the premises were raided, as well as arms and explosives." In a leading article, commenting on that information, *The Times* reported that General Smuts had referred to Ossewa Brandwag as "an organisation of precisely the same kind as those which brought Hitler into power in Germany."

The close connection between the South African Jew-

baiters and their Nazi teachers was also made evident by the fact that a few days after the burning down of Germany's synagogues during the pogroms of November, 1938, a dynamite attempt was made against the synagogue of the small town of Benoni. *Der Angriff*, Berlin (19.11.38), announced this gleefully from Pretoria and added that all synagogues of the Witwatersrand had to be occupied by the police for protection.

GENERAL MARITZ'S TRIAL

Another link with the anti-Semitic International was revealed during the trial of the Boer General "Manie" Maritz which took place, first before the magistrates court and later—in August, 1939—before the High Court of South West Africa at Windhoek. The *Daily Telegraph*, London, of June 10, 1939, carried a report from its Cape Town correspondent of this lawsuit: "The charge arises out of the allegations against the Jewish faith made by Maritz in his recent book 'My Lewe en Strewe'—'My Life and Struggle,' in which references were made to teachings of the Jewish 'Talmud.' The book was banned." On August 25, 1939, the *Daily Telegraph* reported on the result of the trial: "Gen. 'Manie' Maritz was found guilty of contravening the Criminal Law Amendments Ordinance by publishing his book. Mr. Justice Hoexter, in fining him £75, with the alternative of nine months' imprisonment, said that the book was an 'excellent example of vile, venomous and contemptible racial propaganda, and the Court has no doubt that it was written with the deliberate object of encouraging bad feeling towards Jews. . . . Maritz admitted one previous conviction for high treason in 1924." That conviction was due to his attitude during the first world war, at the outbreak of which he had been given the command of an irregular corps by General Botha. He revolted in October, 1914, with a force of about 500 men. After he had been defeated by loyal forces, he escaped to German South West Africa. After the war, he returned to South Africa.

This convicted traitor had drawn—for his anti-Jewish book—from a Canadian publication sponsored, amongst others, by the Fascist leader Adrien Arcand. In fact, as *Sunday Times*, Johannesburg underlined in its issue of November 24, 1940, Maritz's book, "procured in South Africa, was word by word the same as a notorious anti-Semitic pamphlet issued by Adrien Arcand, under the title of 'The Key to the Mystery.' And behind Arcand was the Nazi propaganda machine. . . ." Henry Beamish, the British and South African Jew-baiter, may also have had his hand in establishing contact between the South African and the Canadian anti-Semite.

He had visited Arcand at Montreal. The *Rand Daily Mail* of May 5, 1938, carried a notice according to which "a Blackshirt meeting was held last night at Mayfair, S.A. The speakers were . . . and H. H. Beamish, who had recently come from America on his way to Rhodesia." The Blackshirts were General Maritz's organisation.

South African anti-Semitism shows the Jew-baiters' International in full swing. Nazi methods, the work of the Erfurt centre and its emissaries, forgery and plagiarism, combined with armed revolt and high treason, make the picture complete.

THE ANTI-COMMUNIST WOMEN OF CANADA

An ugly-looking newspaper of 32 pages made its appearance in the late thirties, not only at Montreal, where it was edited and sold for 10 cents, but all over the world. Copies of it were distributed in Britain, in France, in South Africa. Switzerland was at one time swamped with them. The title of that rather mysterious publication, in which no address was given of printers or publishers except an anonymous Post Office Box, was appropriately enough "The Key to the Mystery," the word key being replaced by the picture of a rather nice and elaborately old-fashioned-looking instrument which seemed designed to open the locks of a medieval castle.

The contents of that newspaper, were, however, anything

but nice and they opened a prospect not on a pleasant old castle but on medieval superstition, hatred and cruelty. For "The Key to the Mystery" (Clé du Mystère in the French edition) was one of the vilest and most recklessly compiled anti-Jewish compendia ever issued.

An obscure body, calling itself "The Montreal Women's anti-Communist League" signed as author. In an appeal at the end of the brochure they describe themselves modestly as "mothers, fiancées, girls, wives of today and tomorrow, French-speaking Canadians, issued from the first colonists of America, entrusted by them to preserve the great heritage, to perpetuate their ideals." (P. 31.)

In fact, these authors who hide behind ladies' skirts, were not entrusted with their task by dignified forefathers and pioneers, the proud builders of a new world, but by the Fascist "Parti National Social Chrétien." The party's anti-Semitic newspaper, *Le Fasciste Canadien*, adorned with a swastika badge of a complicated design, gives the same Montreal Post Box address, "Casier Postal 2290" as "The Key to the Mystery." And when looking more closely at that publication we find indeed that the Montreal Women's League who prints their name in very large letters, acknowledges in rather small print the assistance given to them by the "Parti National Social Chrétien" and the Canadian Nationalist Party of Winnipeg, "by obligingly putting their archives at their disposal."

"World-Service," here as always up-to-date in any information on world-wide Jew-baiting, drew the attention of its readers to this "excellent booklet in newspaper size" in its issue of August 15, 1937, that means shortly after the mysterious key appeared on the market. Erfurt wrote that "this special edition contained sensational revelations from all countries. It is a mine of valuable information to which Jews themselves have contributed the material."

There is no need to describe in detail the contents of the pamphlet. A few headlines will suffice to demonstrate its nature: "A Jewish Plan for World Domination—The Great Conspiracy—Communism, a Weapon for Jew Conquest—Sensational Admission from a Jewish Banker—

Freemasonry, a Dangerous Instrument of Judaization—The League of Nations, a Judaeo-Masonic Invention," etc., etc. The contents purport to be mainly quotations from Jewish writers, statesmen, politicians and rabbis. During the trial of the Boer General Maritz—reported in the chapter on South Africa—for libelling the Jewish Community, it was ruled by the Court that his book "My Lewe en Strewe," was based almost literally, on "The Key to the Mystery." The statements taken from that publication were found to have been either forged and deliberately falsified by the author, or taken from their context and thus recklessly perverted and distorted. The judge of the High Court of South-West Africa labelled Maritz's book—and, thus, the main source he had drawn upon—"an excellent example of vile, venomous and contemptible racial propaganda."

ADRIEN ARCAND

The "Parti National Social Chrétien," the Nationa Social Christian Party of Canada, has a Führer, like al anti-Jewish and Fascist political bodies. His name is Adrien Arcand whom Streicher's *Fraenkische Tageszeitung* calls a "brilliant young man who has made the party, founded by the present Premier of Quebec province, Duplessis, a power which exerts its influence far beyond the Quebec border."

Arcand is of French stock and his followers are mainly French-speaking Canadians. They wear blue shirts as their uniform. Their watchword is, according to Streicher's daily (of October 14, 1938), "Canada for the Canadians." No further proof is necessary for the paper's assertion that Arcand is a passionate opponent of Jewry. His own paper, *Le Fasciste Canadien* would suffice to convince anyone of the truth of it even if Arcand had not sponsored the evil "Key to the Mystery." "World-Service" recommended the Canadian Fascist warmly in its issue of October 15, 1937, "to our French-speaking friends. It has three advantages: It carries really excellent material on the Jewish

question; moreover, it publishes the highly interesting novel 'Le Secret du Juif Errant' of our friend Jean Drault; and finally, it costs only 40 sous (2 francs) per year."

THE "CANADIAN NATIONALIST PARTY"

In January, 1934, the *Stürmer* of Nuremberg mentioned another Canadian Fascist Party, this time of English-speaking Jew-baiters, the "Canadian Nationalist Party," whose archives were also said to have contributed material to the "Key to the Mystery." Streicher's organ, in No. 8 of February, 1934, showed the chief executives together with leader, William Whittacker, in a photo where the four gentlemen are trying to assume as Nazi-like a pose as possible. It seems, however, that all Canadian Fascists joined forces at a meeting convened at Toronto in July, 1938, and submitted to the supreme leadership of Arcand, who was under the special protection of Quebec's Prime Minister, Duplessis, himself an active Jew-hater and Jew-baiter. Moreover, Arcand benefited from his contact with "World Service", and Henry Hamilton Beamish, the travelling salesman of Erfurt, came to see him from the United States, to help him with his advice and connections. Beamish over-estimated the future prospects of Arcand who—he thought—would soon become head of all Canada and entrust him with the propaganda department. Instead the war came and Arcand was soon interned. Unfortunately the elimination of their leader did not suffice to stop Canadian Jew-baiters. *The Protestant* of New York published an article in April, 1943, pointing out that "the bulk of anti-Semitic propaganda has been centred on the French . . . The chief vehicles for this constant hammering are certain newspapers and magazines which, it is understood, are controlled by the secret 'Order of Jacques Cartier.' This powerful organisation, to which many prominent French-Canadians belong, has been exposed by Jean-Charles Harvey in his weekly *Le Jour* as the central control of isolationist, anti-war, corporatist-Fascist action."

The enemies of the Jews, being also the enemies of the

State, had to go into hiding to avoid internment. But the great freedom enjoyed even by the subversive press under a democratic regime has been exploited by them shamelessly to continue their attacks against the Jews. In summer, 1944, Canadian Fascists went to the extreme, from which even the Nazis had shied away during the first five and a half years of their regime: They fired the synagogue of the Jewish congregation of Beth Israel in Quebec City.

A wave of indignation swept the country. *Globe and Mail*, the great Toronto paper, made itself the spokesman of the majority of Canadian citizens when it wrote:

"Freedom of worship is such a fundamental precept of our democratic way of life that any invasion of it should be repulsed at once. Vandals who have no more conception of democracy than to burn down a house of prayer should be ferreted out and prosecuted to the full extent of the law. ... To curtail the religious rights of Jews means that next time it may be those of the Protestant faith, and the time after it may mean a curb on those of Roman Catholic belief."

The last sentences of this article have a deeper meaning than meets the eye. They are directed less against some unknown perpetrators of the crime, than against Fascist tendencies which have in recent years increasingly come into the foreground amongst the French-speaking population of Quebec province. Quebec local authorities had for a long time prevented the building of the synagogue. The City Council had passed a special by-law forbidding the erection of any place of worship as soon as it learned of the intended construction of a new synagogue. Duplessis, the sponsor of Arcand, is again in power. In view of the fact that even the war did not stop anti-Jewish agitation it is worth while to know about the origins of Canadian Jew-baiting and its many connections with the Swastika International.

Chapter II

THE SWASTIKA AXIS IN SCANDINAVIA AND THE LOW COUNTRIES

QUISLING OF NORWAY

Norway's foremost Fascist and Jew-baiter, Vidkun Quisling, has given his name to all the men in countries overrun by the German war machine who lent their help to the Nazi invaders.

This ambitious and gifted man, who was for a time his country's Minister of Defence, and a close collaborator of Fridtjof Nansen in his humanitarian work for the League of Nations, is said to have been a friend of the Soviet regime before he conceived his violent bias against Communist Russia. He even represented for a short while British interests in that country. But his attitude changed radically in later years until he finally became the willing tool of the Third Reich and consented to lead a shadow existence as "Prime Minister of Norway" under Terboven, the Nazi Reich Commissar.

In an article of his, published in Mosley's *Fascist Quarterly* No. 1 of January-April, 1937, Quisling combined propaganda for a Nordic New Order, his favourite idea, with attacks against the Jews. Under the heading "A Nordic World Federation," he wrote: "A duel between Judaism and the Nordic spirit is inevitable, since Marxism and Internationalism are in reality Jewish nationalism and imperialism, a conspiracy, inspired and led by Judaism against the definitely Nordic European civilization. . . . The Nasjonal Samling [Quisling's Fascist party hated by all Norwegians for its ruthless rule of terror during the Nazi occupation] invites all peoples of Nordic race and, outlook in every country—Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, Icelanders, Britons, Germans, Dutch and all others of

Nordic blood and spirit—to unite in a Nordic World Movement to create peace and co-operation between all Nordic peoples throughout the world and to carry on the struggle for the salvation and progress of our civilisation."

A speech made by Quisling in Oslo and quoted by *Voelkischer Beobachter* of June 29, 1936, showed Quisling in pro-British disguise. After having stated that "two groups opposed each other in Europe; the Soviet Union, France and Czechoslovakia, and behind them Jewry, wished to attack Germany," he said that "the maintenance of peace between Britain and Germany was a question of life and death for Norway." At the same time the Norwegian Nazi warned his audience against the danger from Russia: "When we discuss the country's defence we think first and foremost of Northern Norway. The defence of Northern Norway by land, sea and air must be strengthened."

When the German invaders came they did not attack from the North but from the South. But that must have been just what Quisling had had in mind.

In an interview given to the Nazi Party Correspondence and reprinted in *Strassburger Neueste Nachrichten*, of February 5, 1941, Quisling also proved how seriously he had meant his suggestion put forward in the British Fascist organ and his words at the Oslo meeting. He said:

"The deluded attitude of our people adapting themselves to the interests of the British who in reality have for 700 years prevented an independent Norwegian policy, has destroyed all opportunities Norway might have had in the present war. The historical background of my assertion is known to the Germans. Norway has lived in agony ever since 1300 A.D. The bacillus of our disease is called England. . . . The way to the future, of which we hope again for independence and greatness for our people runs side by side with Germany's path."

Quisling's grandiloquent plans for a Nordic Federation, his pro-British attitude and his anti-Semitic campaign had all been nothing but blinds. He only wanted to satisfy his lust for power and to impose his rule and that of the Fascist bullies of Nasjonal Samling on his democratic countrymen.

Quisling was sentenced to death as a traitor on September 10, 1945. The Norwegian Supreme Court confirmed this sentence on October 14; it was carried out by shooting in the early morning of October 24, 1945, at the fortress of Akershus.

The Nordic aspect of Norwegian Fascism was also stressed by two visitors to Julius Streicher who both spoke at meetings arranged by the Jew-baiter of Franconia. Professor Dr. John Mjoen, Oslo, addressed the members of the Nuremberg branch of the "Nordische Gesellschaft" (Nordic Society), an organisation for Nazi propaganda in the Scandinavian countries. Streicher, in his introduction, shouted: "We do not exaggerate when we say that the world, the whole of humanity, would lose its soul, should the Nordic race ever perish." Mjoen, speaking on the "dangers for our Nordic heritage," named amongst these perils "the decline in the birthrate of the creative tribes of the North; the effects of the hollow slogan of the French Revolution calling for liberty, equality and fraternity of all men; the immigration of people of alien blood and the bastardization of races." He concluded: "German men of action and German biologists are now making world history, because Germany is ahead of the entire globe by possessing her Führer." (*Fraenkische Tageszeitung*, Nuremberg, 7.2.35.)

The second guest was Tryggve Gran, a major of the Norwegian Air Force. Streicher, greeting him as a friend, added: "Had he then known what we know today he would not have fought against us on the side of England. The makers of wars, past as well as future, were and will be Jews." Gran replied that he had always wished that Germany would soon have her Air Force. "Today I know that this wish has been fulfilled. I am happy about that fact, for a strong Germany forms a barrier against Bolshevism." (*Fraenkische Tageszeiting*, 2.3.37.)

GOERING'S SISTER-IN-LAW FROM SWEDEN

A second meeting of the Franconian branch office of the

Nordische Gesellschaft was addressed by Countess Fanny von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff, sister of Goering's first wife, Carin, a Swedish woman. Streicher, as always, the first speaker of the evening, said " that in Belgium, Northern France, England and Scandinavia, real hatred could be found against us Germans who belong, like them, to the Nordic race. The Jew had been successful in his agitation." The Swedish speaker pointed out that the "Swedish press did not represent the entire Swedish people. That was already known in Germany. She told of an experience she had had in a boys' school. All the pupils had carved into their desks the words "Heil Hitler, Heil Goering." . . . The speaker ended by declaring that Sweden and Germany had to fight together to overcome common dangers and common fate, e.g. the destruction and deterioration of their race." (*Fraenkische Tageszeitung*, 27.2.1935).

Needless to say, Swedish Nazi papers like *Den Svenske Nationalsocialisten*, Goeteborg, and the Danish *Faedre-Landet*, combined anti-Semitism with their Fascist and pro-Nazi propaganda. The former (2.2.1938) congratulated the Nazis for their " five years of regeneration " and reproduced an anti-Jewish cartoon on its front page. The latter (16.1.39) recommended a book " Den jodiske Imperialisme" (Jewish Imperialism) while praising Franco's regime and the " Axis."

DE VRIES AS GERMAN PROPAGANDIST

Professor de Vries de Heekelingen, a resident of Yvorne, Switzerland, and said to have been Professor at the Catholic University of Nijmegen, has written a number of pro-Nazi and anti-Jewish books, which were widely advertised by " World-Service " and the anti-Semitic press in all countries. Born a Calvinist, de Vries was converted later to Roman Catholicism. His first book, published in Geneva in 1918, was " Pépinière du Calvinisme hollandais." In 1927 he wrote a book " Le Fascisme et ses résultats " and in 1932 he brought out a publication on " National Socialist Weltanschauung." In 1937 he made a hit with international

Jew-baiters by his "Israel, son passé, son avenir," published by Perrin in Paris. This book was compiled on familiar lines, stringing together quotations alleged to have come from Jewish authors, in such a way as to create—under the guise of scientific research—an anti-Jewish effect on the reader. The Amsterdam *Algemeen Handelsblad*, of August 2, 1938, published a review of the Dutch edition "De Joodsche Overmoed" in which it was said that "a book with such a tendency would certainly meet with full agreement in circles where 'Race, Blood and Soil' were the determining factors."

"World-Service," Erfurt, showed its agreement by commenting favourably on de Vries' book in its Bulletins but even more by inviting its author to the "World Service" Conference in September, 1937, where de Vries gave a lecture, reprinted in German by Erfurt, entitled "Two Thousand Years of Racial Policy amongst the Jews."

An organisation founded by de Vries himself, the "International Centre for Documentation of Political Movements" (Centre Internationale de documentation sur les organisations politiques) at Yvorne, his residence, had adherents in many countries. Amongst the members of its Committee were Professor A. Andreades, Athens, Professor Antonio Aunos, Barcelona, Count Thadée Dzieduszycki, Warsaw, Professor Dr. Edmund Gardner, London, his Exc. Professor Dr. Giovanni Gentile, Rome, Professor Geouffre de Lapradelle, Paris, His Exc. Dr. J. Renkin, Brussels, Professor Dr. Othmar Spann, Vienna, Lord Sydenham of Combe, London, and Count Paul Teleki, Budapest. That international Committee sponsored de Vries' book on "Die Nationalsozialistische Weltanschauung," published by Pan-Verlagsgesellschaft, Berlin, in 1932. In his introduction, the author wrote: "Two movements of a similar kind have made it their aim to free Europe from the reign of materialism and to save her from the moral and political morass into which disrupting creeds and false principles have dragged our continent. Both Fascism and National Socialism represent movement rather than doctrine, purpose rather than knowledge. Both appeal

to the best in man, they demand obedience and readiness for sacrifice. . . ."

On March 15, 1945, in the sixth year of the democracies' war against Hitler, *The Patriot*, London, published an article entitled "The Mystery of the Protocols," quoting a lengthy passage from de Vries' book "Les Protocoles des Sages de Sion, Constituent-ils un faux?" (Do they constitute a forgery?) Needless to say, the British nationalist and anti-Semitic weekly comes to the conclusion that "the secret plans of the Protocols are universal and international."

Major Kruyt, "leider" of the Dutch National Socialist Workers' Movement and editor of *De Nederlandsche National Socialist*, Haarlem, played only a minor part in Dutch anti-Semitism. But he gave the readers of his paper a taste of Streicher's crudity by reproducing prominently on the front page the hideous cartoons drawn for the *Stürmer* by Fips, and Streicher's weekly reciprocated the courtesy by carrying photographic reproductions of leaflets issued by Kruyt's party. In the *Stürmer*, No. 17, of April, 1937, a particularly nasty handbill distributed by the Dutch Nazis was reproduced entitled "Die wurgende klauw van het internationale joodsche bolschevisme" (the stranglehold of international Jewish Bolshevism). The official Nazi organ for Dortmund and region, the *Westfaelische Landeszeitung*, also published Kruyt's efforts. On April 7, 1935, the paper wrote: "Kruyt has declared uncompromising war on Holland's Jewry."

"TOONTJE" MUSSERT THE LITTLE

Another Dutch Nazi movement soon gained ascendancy over Kruyt's party, much to the disappointment of the latter who had hoped—with his hundred per cent. imitation of his German idols—to beat his apparently less uncompromising competitors. This other party was the "Nationaal-Socialistische Beweging" (National Socialist Movement), usually called N.S.B. At its head was Anton Adriaan Mussert, whose name has—since the invasion of

his country—become known all over the world as that of Holland's quisling-in-chief.

Mussert's life story may be told here briefly as it provides some clues to the genesis of hatred in the human soul and thus to the formation of that mentality which predisposes men to fall victims to the disease of anti-Semitism.

" Toontje " (little Anton) Mussert is of small stature and suffered from this especially when a young boy. He was disliked by his schoolmates and often ragged about his build. At home he did not get much consolation either. His father, a disgruntled village schoolmaster, openly showed his disappointment in his son's weak constitution and backward intelligence. So Mussert soon learned to hate his father. At the same time his mother's sister showed a lively interest in the boy and wanted to further an early leaning he showed towards engineering. She put up the money to pay for his entry into the famous Technical College at Delft, and in 1918, " Toontje " got his degree as civil engineer. He slowly and painfully worked his way up in the civil service of Utrecht province until he finally reached the position of civil engineer. At the age of 26, an emotional disaster overtook the future " Leader." His aunt, then 46 years old, conceived the fantastic idea of marrying her nephew. The Crown permitted the marriage between the two blood relations which then took place. From that time onwards Mussert was driven further and further by the inordinate ambition of his wife and aunt, until he reached a peak of outward power by being appointed official traitor in the service of the Nazi invaders. During all this time his party never gained any considerable influence in his own country which, democratic by tradition and profoundly civilized, loathed the noisy and brutal ways of the little man. And nothing could have made him more disliked and ridiculous at the same time than his driving about in armoured cars through the peaceful and superbly quiet streets of his homeland, carrying a huge riding whip on his knees. The despised boy and neglected son, the young husband of an elderly wife, took cruel revenge on fate when he sold Holland to the enemy, who had broken

the long peace of the Netherlands by pulverizing her cities and forcing her people under the Nazi yoke.

Realising Holland's deeply ingrained humanitarianism and her abhorrence of violence, Mussert refused, in the early days of his Nazi movement, to emulate his German masters in their Jew-baiting and was attacked for this in the Nazi press. He soon altered his policy. As early as 1936, the Dutch member of the Second Chamber, Mr. Boon, asked the Minister of Justice whether he was aware of the fact the the *Stürmer* was being sold at a tobacconist's in the Amsterdam Kalverstraat together with other National Socialist literature. As that paper had been banned by the Dutch police as pornographic, the sale was effected under the counter. This so-called tobacconist's was the seat of Mussert's Nazi Party. In the shop window there was a life-size portrait of the " Leader." In December, 1938, the *Stürmer* No. 49 published a photograph of a Mussert meeting with the caption : " In Holland, engineer Mussert and the National Socialist Movement (N.S.B.) created by him fight for a future free from the Jewish yoke." The *Westdeutscher Beobachter*, Cologne, commenting on an article in Mussert's weekly " Volk en Vaderland " against a collection of funds for refugees from Germany, said that Mussert had asked for a relief action on the lines of the Nazi " Winter Relief Work " for needy Dutchmen instead.

Less than a fortnight before the beginning of the German invasion, the *Daily Telegraph* of April 10, 1940, reported a significant episode. An American interviewer asked Mussert : " In case of a possible attack on Holland by Germany, would the Dutch Nazis help the Germans to achieve their aims, or would they fight for their Queen ? " Mussert's reply was : " They would do absolutely nothing but sit like this "—folding his arms and leaning back in his chair.

In 1944, four years later, the Nazi-controlled Dutch press reprinted the frantic appeals made by the Jew-baiter Mussert asking the population to resist the liberating armies of the United Nations. Below are extracts from a speech Mussert made over Radio Hilversum on September 10,

1944, as reprinted in the *Algemeen Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, of the following day:

"The last week was reminiscent in many ways of the days of May, 1940. The most fantastic rumours circulated and were believed. The Americans were said to have reached Breda, Tilburg, Rotterdam, etc. Many became nervous, others smiled as if to say: Haven't we arranged that nicely? Luckily there were only few of the latter category. We Dutch National Socialists, united in the N.S.B., have always believed and still believe that National Socialism has been given to us to save Europe from Soviet-Russian and American domination. The fight is hard, a tide of misfortunes has swept over us, but our belief remains. This belief is: Hitler will win in spite of everything. . . ."

Anton Mussert was sentenced to death for high treason by a Dutch special Court on December 12, 1945.

BELGIUM'S JEW-BAITERS DISRUPTED THE COUNTRY'S UNITY

Belgium before the war had its own *Stürmer*, entitled *De Stormloop*, of Antwerp. Its articles were a Flemish transcription of the outpourings of the Nuremberg sheet, its cartoons were almost copies of Fips' cartoons in Streicher's organ. They used the same subjects and the same technique, giving to hideous distortions of familiar Jewish features an obscene meaning. To demonstrate its contacts with Dutch Jew-baiters, *De Stormloop* advertised and praised anti-Jewish literature published in Holland, and quoted from Major Kruyt's *De Nederlandsche National Socialist*. In the issue of June 18, 1935, the paper, organ of the Belgian National Corporative Workers' Union, published a leader on "Action for Peace," in which it was said that Belgium was governed by international Jewish capital (war speculators) and was a protectorate of France. A systematic press campaign was undertaken against Hitler Germany. The Belgian Government was tied up with French militarism and its Jewish partisans. "We don't want any 'League of Nations' peace, we must build up a

real peace. A National Socialist State will save our people."

Precisely that attitude precipitated Belgium into the war unprepared. That kind of propaganda made Belgians wary of France and over-confident in Hitler's alleged love of peace.

Another Flemish anti-Semitic paper *Volks Verwering*, Propaganda Paper for the Safeguard of Race and Soil, also published in Antwerp, openly made propaganda for Fleischhauer's *World Service*. In No. 14 of July 31, 1938, we find an insertion: "Welt-Dienst, Organ of the World Centre for the fight against Jewry and Freemasonry, under the direction of U. Fleischhauer. . . . Half-yearly subscription 3 RM." The various articles in that issue are interspersed with anti-Semitic quotations taken from "World Service." The same paper also draws attention to a new Flemish edition of the "Protocols": "Order the Protocols quickly in answer to the Jewish campaign of lies."

The anti-Nazi *Gazet Van Antwerpen*, of October 5, 1938, gave warning against the attempts of *Volksverwering* to introduce Nazi propaganda in Belgium. The editor also reprinted a letter he had received from Fleischhauer in reply to an earlier article he had published on August 19, 1938, accusing "World Service" of spreading Nazi propaganda and passing it on to *Volksverwering*. Fleischhauer, in his registered letter of August 30, 1938, protested against that article and continued: "This office has relations neither with the German State nor with the National Socialist Party. Its only task is the fight against Jewish domination. . . . I register my protest against your action discrediting me in the eyes of your readers as a Nazi propagandist."

Yet another organ of Flemish separatists was *Hier Dinaso*, published in Bruges, which aimed at a new Fatherland of all Dutch-speaking people called "Dietschland," cutting across the Belgian-Dutch border, a State of 13 million inhabitants. Its leader was Joris van Severen. In the issue of January 26, 1935, he made an appeal to the Flemish National Union (V.N.U.) and its leader Staf de Clercq, for

unity. De Clercq, after the Nazi occupation of Belgium, organised the deportation of Belgian workers to Germany.

Hier Dinaso was, of course, as anti-Jewish as the Flemish National Union. They only disagreed about how best to dismember the Belgian State. Besides the appeal to the Flemish traitors of the V.N.V. the above-mentioned issue recommended an anti-Semitic book "Jodendom en Christelyke Naasten-Liefde." The reviewer uttered a warning against the "pernicious secret teachings of the Jews." The paper's film critic condemned the film "The House of Rothschild": "It should serve the Dinaso movement as a lesson to stand even closer behind its leader and to march, to fight and to win through to victory with clenched teeth and unshaken determination. They must not let up until the money power, Freemasonry and other powers hostile to the people have been overcome. Heil Dinaso, Heil the Leider."

DEGRELLE AND HIS REX PARTY

Belgium's best-known Fascist leader was, however, Léon Degrelle, head of the Rex party. The qualities which made him immensely suited for his career as a Nazi, a Jew-baiter and a traitor were described in a German newspaper. The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* of February 23, 1944, reported that "Degrelle had knocked about a lot in this world. He once went in the 'Rio Panuco,' a German liner, from Hamburg to Vera Cruz where he forged his passport in order to spy from close quarters on the 'brutal rule of Minister Calles.' This great mental curiosity, this instability made him a rare political phenomenon in his country. He frequently changed the methods of his struggle, at one time reaching a high peak in his career only to lose later on the greater part of his followers. This made him suspicious to those who failed to see uniformity in all this muddle-headedness."

At first, Degrelle was more careful than his Flemish colleagues in voicing his anti-Jewish bias. In an interview with *Der Angriff*, of Berlin, November 4, 1936, he said: "In Belgium the Jews are not very numerous. We oppose

an inopportune Jewish immigration into Belgium and Rex will endeavour to give the Jewish question a legal solution which does not disturb the social peace, as soon as the problem grows in importance." The *Wiener Montagsblatt* of July 11, 1938, however, reported that the Rexists had come out openly as anti-Semites and had demanded that Belgian Jews should be deprived of their civic rights. During the invasion of May, 1940, Degrelle was arrested but soon freed by the Germans. By 1944, Degrelle had become a celebrated Nazi hero. At the head of a Belgian quisling detachment he had fought against the Russians and been decorated by Hitler with the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross. The *Voelkischer Beobachter* of February 24, 1944, quoted him as having addressed his legionaries as follows:

"The world must know that we are sons of the Teuton race, sons of a people which has for more than a thousand years won undying glory under the banners of the Reich. They must know that we are conscious of being Germanics and prepared to take our place in the great Germanic unity which will be created tomorrow." The same man had said in 1937: "Belgium must beware of France." (*Westdeutcher Beobachter*, April 27, 1937).

Chapter III

FRANCE'S JEW-BAITERS AS COLLABORATORS

Pre-War France with its internal dissensions was an ideal breeding ground for the hideous cancer of anti-Semitism. Jew-baiters thrive in an atmosphere of mutual distrust and exploit to the full the weaknesses and antagonisms of democracy. The tragic events of February 6, 1934, when rioting started during demonstrations of ex-servicemen against the Stavisky scandal and quite a number of the demonstrators were killed by bullets fired by the police

were a godsend to professional trouble-makers. From that day on anti-democratic and anti-Jewish propaganda assumed proportions and a degree of acerbity France had not known since the almost forgotten days of the infamous Dreyfus affair.

DARQUIER "DE PELLEPOIX"

Amongst the ugliest human specimens thrown up by the dangerous tide of civil strife was a certain Darquier de Pellepoix who was later to gain a sad reputation as the Nazi-sponsored liquidator of French Jewry. His past had been rather shady. As a high employee of the firm of Grain-Union in Antwerp he had been summarily dismissed for speculating against the franc. Reinstated later and sent to London he had created a scandal by being arrested for being drunk and disorderly. Fernand-Laurent, a well-known right-wing member of the French Parliament, tells more of Darquier's life story in his book "Gallic Charter" (Little, Brown & Company, Boston, 1944). Following his adventures in London, that man had gone to Australia where he had married a young Englishwoman. He bought a sheep ranch with her money but soon had to admit failure in his efforts. Penniless he decided to return to France. By a strange coincidence he arrived in Paris on the fateful 6th of February. Awakened in his hotel by the noise of vast crowds streaming towards the Place de la Concorde he went downstairs and without knowing what the trouble was all about, got mixed up in the rioting. In the ensuing shooting he was wounded and recovered consciousness in hospital. Fernand-Laurent quotes Darquier as telling him in a conversation: "I remained at the hospital for three weeks, feeling thoroughly bored, when one day I conceived the idea of founding the "Association of the Wounded of the Sixth of February."

For the further life story of the Jew-baiter we need no longer consult Fernand-Laurent. Darquier stepped out into public life and appointed himself General Secretary of his new Association. He affixed to his name the grander-sounding "de Pellepoix," said to have been his mother's

name, and entered politics, if his further activities can be described accurately by that denomination. Assuming the air of a gallant knight fighting against the hidden enemies of his country, he put a monocle in his right eye and embarked on an intense anti-Jewish campaign. In May, 1935, he succeeded in getting elected an alderman of Paris Town Council for the reactionary Borough of Ternes. In May, 1937, he made a statement which became a popular slogan amongst the growing number of French Jew-baiters he had succeeded in assembling around his Association. He said, according to *La Lumière*, Paris, of the 22nd of that month: "We must in all urgency solve the Jewish question. Either we must expel the Jews or we must massacre them."

This programme pleased his followers to such a degree that they proceeded immediately to form an "Anti-Jewish Committee of France" under Darquier's leadership. Even Jean Boissel, another leading French anti-Semite, whose career is outlined below, submitted to Darquier's command.

But money was still more important to Darquier than his success. An amusing appeal was therefore published on his behalf by *La France Réelle*—one of the numerous anti-Jewish newspapers flourishing in France—on August 5th, 1937, asking readers "to send financial aid to the 'Rassemblement antijuif,' and especially to M. Darquier de Pellepoix, its President." That dignitary found this way of procuring funds more agreeable than borrowing money, as had been his practice in the past. But he promised to give his supporters something in exchange. The appeal ended with the words: "You will thus help to return France to the French."

That was by no means Darquier's true intention. In his fortnightly *La France Enchaînée* of 22nd/31st October, 1938, he praised the Munich agreement and remarked that "wretches in the pay of the Jews of Prague and Moscow had tried to throw Europe into a catastrophe. But they had failed." The leading article in the next issue, signed by Darquier, attacked the "Jewish-American dictatorship." His sponsorship of Nazi aims and his faithful rehashing of

Goebbels' propaganda soon made him a popular figure in official Germany. The *Voelkischer Beobachter*, Berlin, of August 9th, 1938, had already bestowed its highest praise on Darquier by calling him a "voelkisch" Frenchman. One year later, on July 28th, 1939, the same paper referred to him as the "Paris champion against Jewish arrogance," when reporting that Darquier had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for insulting the Jewish population. The Jew-baiter protesting his innocence, shouted in court: "I have striven to fight the Jewish invasion which is submerging France."

But France fell victim to quite a different invasion, and it soon became clear that Darquier de Pellepoix had no objection to "La France aux allemands"—France for the Germans. In Laval's second cabinet, which was entirely dominated by the Nazis, the adventurer with the monocle and the unpaid debts was given the office of Commissioner General for Jewish Questions. The *Bruesseler Zeitung*, official organ of the German invaders in Belgium, commented on his nomination in its issue of May 12th, 1942:

"He brings to his office not only the scientific background gained in years of studying the problem, but also the determination to solve the Jewish question soon and in an unambiguous fashion." After mentioning Darquier's record on the momentous 6th of February, 1934, the German paper referred to his prison sentence in 1939; and to "another, much more outrageous sentence of two months' imprisonment in 1940, while Captain of an A.A. battery in the Maginot Line. After his release he was just in time to fight for the State which had sentenced him for his love of truth. He was soon made a prisoner by the Germans and was released towards the end of 1940."

The Germans knew well why they had released Darquier while millions of his fellow-countrymen remained shut up in prisoner-of-war camps and were forced to work under inhuman conditions; Darquier was their instrument and ideally suited for applying the Nazi doctrine of racial purity and the German methods of barbarous cruelty to the Jews of France.

On October 12th, 1943, the Commissioner for Jewish Questions gave an interview to *Œuvre*, Paris, organ of the renegade Socialist and quisling Marcel Deat, in which he laid down his anti-Semitic programme which—supplemented by his earlier reference to the need of massacres—was in perfect keeping with that sponsored by his German colleague, Julius Streicher: "The solution of the Jewish problem is the pre-condition for any home or foreign policy, for any rejuvenation of France." Darquier's plan included the abrogation of the decree of September 21st, 1791, according French citizenship to the Jews; the elimination of Jews from economic life and what he called "racial segregation," i.e., the interdiction of marriage between non-Jews and Jews, etc., and finally "social isolation symbolised by the yellow badge and the elimination of Jews from places of learning."

Shortly after the liberation of France, in 1944, the good news was printed in a London paper that Darquier de Pellepoix had been shot as a war criminal, but no confirmation of this has so far been obtained.

BOISSEL AND HIS INTERNATIONAL CONNECTIONS

Jean Boissel of all Frenchmen has, perhaps, taken the greatest interest in Jew-baiting on an international scale. Best known as author of the book "Le Juif-Poison Mortel"—The Jew—Deadly Poison—which was hailed by "World Service" on April 1st, 1935, as a book "very much worth reading and as an incontrovertible and crushing document," he played a more active part in international anti-Semitism as the main speaker at a mass demonstration staged by Julius Streicher in Nuremberg. This meeting of the "Anti-Jewish World League," as the *Fraenkische Tageszeitung* described it in its issue of May 10th, 1935, consisted mainly of two long speeches, the first made by the Führer of Nuremberg, the second by the one-eyed French ex-serviceman Boissel. When introducing his guest speaker, Streicher became almost lyrical. He spoke

of "his one eye with which he gazes into distant space." Addressing him he emphasized that "'his comrade from the French people' was treading a difficult path. Those who come to Nuremberg, the city of the Reich Party Rallies, those who are prepared to speak together with me will be ostracized for ever. The French press is Jewish. When this man returns ... he will be branded as a traitor by hundreds of thousands and millions of Frenchmen seduced by the Jew."

Boissel answered his Nazi friend in French. He had come to Germany "as Frenchman and ex-serviceman, as a man who had been wounded during the great war, in order to unmask the enemy who is our foe and your foe: pan-Judah." He called Hitler "a man who has never had to tell a lie," a "Titan unequalled in history." "There is none like him for there has never been a man in history who forged his soul and his character in the great smithy of war as he did. . . . France neither knows nor understands the new Germany. She has the fixed idea that Germany wants war and is preparing it. . . . By our words and our writings we must prove that Germany does not want war. We must go back to the beginning and produce documentary proof of the fact that the new Germany has always worked for peace. We must show up the Jewish vulture who is attracted only by the smell of the mortuary, nail him to the wall with his wings spread out and pierce his heart with a dagger . . . ." After this sadistic description, Boissel swore "a public and solemn oath to fight pan-Judah, the world enemy, and his henchmen until death, and to strive for the triumph of our ideas. I would like to extend this oath to the German ex-servicemen, to all my comrades and—thinking of the best, the most beautiful and the greatest amongst you, thinking of Adolf Hitler, of Rudolf Hess, of Hermann Goering and of Julius Streicher, I say to you: I have comrades; none could be better."

About nine months later, Boissel started publication of his anti-Semitic paper, *Le Reveil du Peuple*, in Paris. The first issue carried on the front page a photograph showing Boissel shaking hands with Streicher. *Der Judenkenner*, Berlin, of March 25th, 1936, asked all its readers who knew

French to subscribe to that paper and "thus give expression to their sympathy for the 'Folkish' fight in France."

But in Britain, too, were people sponsoring Boissel. *Free Press*, organ of the Militant Christian Patriots, urged its French readers to get in touch with Boissel, "who has fought consistently against Judaeo-Masonic influence in France."

Boissel's further career follows familiar lines. He was sent to jail for attacking Léon Blum, the French premier, in his paper, and when the Nazis established themselves in conquered France he was one of the traitors who lent them their whole-hearted assistance. As leader of his movement, "Front Franc," he became president of the "anti-Bolshevic Legion," and had the honour of being interviewed by the German-controlled "Radio Paris" on July 2nd, 1942. "He based his hopes for the future on a loyal collaboration between France and Germany, which country had so often in the past held out her hand to France. . . . France should carry through a revolution and adapt herself to the conceptions of a new European order."

COSTON—FLEISCHHAUER'S FRIEND

Col. Fleischhauer made a particular friend of another prominent French anti-Semite, Henri Coston, editor of the paper *La Libre Parole*, in Paris. He kept up private correspondence with him. One of his letters, written in 1935, reads as follows:

"Dear Comrade,

Listen to me. You will have to learn some more German as I hope that there will soon be a rapprochement between France and Germany in which we will have to play our part for the benefit of our two peoples. I shall therefore always write to you in German until you ask me to write to you again in my poor French. Please give my kind regards to our friends Dubernard, Dejaillie, Dupont, le Vaillant, Boissel, and all those who remember me.

Your comrade, signed: Fleischhauer."

The Erfurt chief summoned Coston to attend the "Protocols" trial at Berne. The French Jew-baiter went, but complained later in a letter to the Swiss agent of "World Service" that he had not been paid his expenses, amounting to 300 francs, as promised. Coston's *Libre Parole* often quoted anti-Semites of other countries. In No. 7, 1934, the Russian Princess Karadja reviewed the anti-Jewish and anti-Socialist book 'The Red Network' by Elizabeth Dilling; in No. 1, 1934, an item on the U.S.A was reprinted from *Service Mondial*, the French edition of *World Service;* on May 16, 1935, Julius Streicher was quoted as having said that "the gulf now existing between France and Germany is the work of international Jewry and Freemasonry."

After the German invasion in the spring of 1940, Coston did not go underground, as can well be imagined. Nor did he transfer his activities to unoccupied France, as some French journalists did who preferred even Vichy to the Nazis. Coston started publication of an "Anti-Masonic Information Bulletin," which circulated in both the occupied and unoccupied zones of France. This bulletin was quoted in the issue of June 3rd, 1942, of the paper *Les Nouveaux Temps*, founded in Paris under the occupation by the quisling Luchaire, father of Corinne Luchaire, the attractive film star and mistress of the German ambassador, Abetz. The passage reads:

"Freemasonry, dissolved by Marshal Pétain after the defeat, raises its head again. Many lodges have again opened their headquarters and their members meet in secret in order to sabotage the work of national regeneration and the National Revolution. Profiting by the present difficulties these stealthy enemies who are at the root of all the rumours now circulating in the country, try to rehabilitate the Masonic sect which they cleverly identify with the French Republic." Thus this anti-Semite denounced the resistance movement of patriotic country-men in his enemy-sponsored newssheet.

DRAULT AND BUCARD INSULT THE ALLIES

Jean Drault, "co-fighter" of Edouard Drumont, France's veteran anti-Semite, is also a member of the Jew-baiter's International. In March, 1936, *Der Judenkenner*, Berlin, quoted him as having written in an anti-Masonic periodical called "Grand Occident"; "The logical answer to our problems is: everybody must learn to know the Jew. . . . Even in Germany, Aryan policy can only be maintained if it is supported by other Aryan nations."

In September, 1937, Drault joined the ranks of the many international anti-Semites who addressed the Erfurt conference. He spoke about the "remote origin of the 'Protocols' of the Elders of Zion." A prologue to a novel by the elder Alexander Dumas, entitled "Joseph Balsamo," had already contained "all the substance of the 'Protocols'." In order to give this ludicrous assertion more weight in the eyes of his anti-Jewish listeners, Drault added that Dumas' son had negro blood from his father and Jewish blood from his father's Jewish mistress.

Under the Nazi occupation of France, Drault was director of *Au Pilori*, one of the most obscene anti-Semitic and anti-Allied papers published in Paris throughout the tragic years of German rule. The issue of July 12th, 1944, a few days before the liberation of Paris, commented on the Allied air offensive as follows: "The Anglo-American enemy, incapable of appreciating the beauty of European civilisation and jealous of an intellectual supremacy which Jewish gold can never purchase, takes his revenge by destroying as many irreplaceable works of art as possible." Another article in the same issue, dealing with the Allied invasion of Normandy, is devoted to the "Jewish Question": "As in Algiers, Tunis or Morocco, the Jew in 'liberated' Normandy, incapable of waiting in his frenzy, throws off his mask and explodes. The anti-Jewish laws were abolished as soon as Eisenhower's and Montgomery's soldiers had left behind them a small stretch of conquered territory. That was and had to be the first step of the 'Allies' after landing on French soil,

That was the ransom for the two hundred thousand who were killed in the first battles."

The "Francist" Movement, led by Marcel Bucard, which refused to take part in anti-Semitism in its early days, soon joined in the infamous chorus. In its issue of May 30th, 1939, *Le Franciste*, organ of the party, published an article on the "Holy Alliance of the Jewish and Judaized Parties" which mentioned "World Service" as one of the sources used. The paper had even a German issue for Alsace, published at Strasbourg, which frequently found its way across the frontier into Germany. Like Drault and other French anti-Jews, Bucard transferred his hatred to the Allies as soon as the German occupation of his country gave him the chance to speak his mind without fear for his person. The *Voelkischer Beobachter* reported on October 5th, 1943, that the Francist leader, "addressing thousands of listeners at the Salle Wagram in Paris, said that the English, who had broken their word given to the French on the battlefield, were now trying to provoke disorders inside France. Thus attempts had been made against the lives of members of Doriot's, Marcel Déat's and the Francist movements. The crimes of the Anglo-American air attacks were still worse than such agitation. These crimes are called: Lorient, Nantes, Rennes, Morlaix, Paris and, since last Sunday afternoon, Orly. Bucard then demanded the transfer of all French Jews to Rennes, Lorient, St. Nazaire, and other French cities which were suffering from air attacks."

FERDONNET—THE RADIO TRAITOR

L'Indépendance Belge reported on March 8th, 1940, that the "traitors of Stuttgart," Ferdonnet and Saint Germain, had, in their absence, been sentenced to death by the Military Tribunal at Paris. A witness, Berlin correspondent of several French papers, said that he had met Ferdonnet in the German capital: "In French journalistic circles Ferdonnet was considered an agent of Germany. He was suspicious and ridiculous at the same time." Another

witness at the trial reported that Ferdonnet had published a mimeographed bulletin and distributed about 800 copies of it daily, free of charge. The total cost was 12,000 francs per month. There was no doubt about its aim. Ferdonnet wanted to bring about a Franco-German rapprochement. He himself 'phoned the latest news nightly from Germany for the next issue.

That man who, shortly after the outbreak of war, went to Stuttgart to broadcast against his own country, had—as was to be expected—a long record of Jew-baiting. His book, "La Guerre Juive," published by the Editions Baudinière in Paris in 1938, was Fascism-cum-anti-Semitism of the worst kind. In his foreword, Ferdonnet wrote: "I shall speak to you of a damned race which centralises all the world's hatred and finds in the horror of war the savage joy of destroying Christian civilisation. . . . These parasites, these strangers, these tyrannical masters who, in September, 1938, put their stake on war, on their war of revenge and profit, on the infernal war of their Messianic dreams, these furious warmongers must be opposed courageously and the mask be torn from their faces. And when they stand at last convicted, we must dare to call them by their name. They are the Jews." (pp. 9 and 10). Ferdonnet spoke of courage but, knowing his countrymen's innate suspicion of everything German, he said apologetically: "It is not necessary for an anti-Semite to be a Hitlerite." Calling Munich "a providential agreement," he proceeded to praise Neville Chamberlain "whose name blessed by the fiancées, wives, sisters and mothers, will remain as M. Léon Daudet writes, in *Action Française* of October 26th, 1938, "a shining star in the moral firmament of the great silent nights of consciences" (p. 234). With such words the prospective traitor created the necessary smoke-screen for his secret pro-Nazi work and gave his Jew-baiting the false aura of a sacred war for peace.

After having been sentenced to death by the French High Court, Paul Ferdonnet was shot on August 4, 1945, at Fort Montrouge near Paris, as a traitor to his country.

GOHIER'S "INTERNATIONAL POLICE"

Urbain Gohier, former editor of an anti-Jewish periodical called "La vieille France," and collaborator of Coston's *La Libre Parole*, sent Fleischhauer the text of a speech which was read to the "World Service" Congress of September, 1938. *La Libre Parole* of that month published this document in full. Gohier said that the Jewish problem must be solved internationally. "It is the task of 'World Service' to organise resistance against the Jews simultaneously at all points of the planet. . . . Germany has been saved. She has saved Austria. Now Italy is stirring.... England begins to defend herself. In the United States and in Canada we are witnessing an important counter-attack. In Russia the fall or even a weakening of the Soviet regime will cause a total pogrom. The Moslem world is shaking with impatience and the Near East and North Africa will be purged at the first occasion offering itself. There only remains France. How ashamed I am to admit it. . . . But we must always hope for an explosion. The Blum cabinet has created the conditions for such an explosion. I think that 'World Service' will appreciate this good bit of news. . . . I have to confess that I believed our game lost. But now I think that we can win, thanks to Blum. . . . We men of 'World Service' constitute the international police against the Jew, the poisoner of the morality of the white race."

CHAPTER IV

INTERNATIONAL ANTI-SEMITISM IN OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

SWITZERLAND AND HER "GAULEITERS"

SWITZERLAND—perhaps the European country with the oldest democratic tradition—was in the unlucky position

of being given preferential treatment by "World Service" and its friends. A special branch was created in Berne, under the White Russian, Boris Toedtli, who, being of Swiss origin, became at the same time Gau treasurer of the Fascist " Nationale Front." He was given full powers to control the books of all the local groups of that organisation in the " Gau " Berne. Members of "Nationale Front" were the defendants at the famous "Protocols" trial described in detail in the chapters on " World Service." The editor of their paper, *Le Front National*, paid a visit to Fleischhauer in July, 1936. " World Service " itself gave details in its issue of September 1st, 1936, of the treacherous purpose of that visit :

" The editor, who had been recommended by a number of Swiss citizens known to ourselves, asked for the support of ' World Service ' to enable him to obtain the release of certain ' frozen ' credits here in Germany. He hoped through Fleischhauer to obtain admittance to the German Ministry of Propaganda, as well as to the Ministry of Economics and other government departments." Later, in Berlin, the Swiss editor met Fleischhauer again and reiterated his request. " Fleischhauer replied in the presence of a Danish friend of ' World Service ' that he had unfortunately no connection whatsoever with the authorities in question. . . . The next thing that happened was that, without Fleischhauer's knowledge and against his definite advice, the editor of *Front National* (Lausanne) addressed a communication to the Ministry of Propaganda. Upon being examined at the frontier on his return to Switzerland, a copy of this letter was found on him. As a letter from Fleischhauer was also found amongst his papers, the editor, Herr Eisenegger, was arrested and a charge of espionage had apparently been brought against Fleischhauer."

This harmless description of a most revealing incident could not conceal the fact that the Swiss Nazi—in a matter concerning nobody outside the Ministry of Economics or Finance, had thought fit to approach Goebbels' services and knowing of Fleischhauer's connections had tried to make use of them.

"World Service" regularly supplied its bulletin to the "Nationale Front." In a letter to Toedtli, dated August 19th, 1936, on the movement's official headed notepaper, they asked their "dear comrade Toedtli to send urgently another ten copies of Fleischhauer's "Expert Report," compiled for the Berne court. The letter also disclosed the fact that the Frontists had their own bank account in Stuttgart, Germany.

Another Swiss anti-Semitic organisation, the "National-sozialistischen Eidgenossen," was closely connected with the "Front" and the Berne trial. This "Swiss National Socialist Party" was founded on August 1st, 1931. They wore a badge similar to that of the German Nazis. It was a black swastika on a yellow background. Later the movement combined forces with the "Peoples' League for the National Socialist Regeneration of Switzerland," led by a certain Major Leonhardt. The *Voelkischer Beobachter* of April 30th, 1935, said that the movement "led an uncompromising fight against Jewry and Freemasonry. Major Leonhardt is called 'the little Streicher' by his enemies. . . . At present thousands of anti-Semitic poems are stuck on Jewish shop windows and on the public advertising spaces." This led to Major Leonhardt's house being searched by the police. But nothing was found. Leonhardt had however to pay the costs of the proceedings.

In May, 1934, "World Service" reported that a Jewish solicitor in Zürich had brought a case against the active publisher of the paper *Der Eidgenosse* (the organ of the Association of National Socialist Confederates), Theodor Fischer, on account of an article in which, among other assertions, the following statements were made: "Jewry is criminality organised"—"Judah in its entirety must perish"—"The nations must rid themselves of this criminal pack," etc. . . . The Zürich Public Prosecutor's Court has now published its decision rejecting the plaint on the ground that the alleged threats were in no way directed against the person of the plaintiff and that—from the point of view of the right to free speech, the anti-

Jewish assertions were in no way against the law." "World Service" omitted to say that these assertions were severely condemned by the court. But the proceedings show, nevertheless, the urgent need for the enactment of a law protecting whole communities against group libel.

Another Swiss Jew-baiter is H. L. Servettaz, of Geneva. On May 1st, 1935, "World Service" reported that "the anti-Jewish *Reaction* and *L'Homme de Droite*, the latter published by our friend Servettaz, have been prohibited. Servettaz has had the courage—entirely on his own resources—to take up the struggle against Jewry in the League of Nations citadel. This gallant fighter in the just Aryan cause is not considering surrender for one moment but is dauntlessly continuing the fight. He requires, however, financial support for the purpose. All contributions should be addressed to H. L. Servettaz, 30, rue Verdaine, Geneva, Switzerland."

Not content with this appeal of the German Nazis on his behalf, Servettaz sent a letter to Toedtli as the Swiss agent of "World Service," dated June 25th, 1936. In this letter he wrote:

"The Swiss Federal Court has confirmed the ban imposed on my paper by the Socialist Geneva State Council on April 3rd, 1935, which forbids me to attack the Jews. The Federal Court has thus stood by Swiss Jewry. . . . We wish, however, to call a big protest meeting in Geneva. I also have to go to jail for three days for political reasons and a public protest is necessary. As we do not have enough money I would like to ask you to obtain financial support so that our anti-Jewish action can take place in Geneva before the end of June. We need a minimum of 600 to 700 Swiss francs (about £30) to organise the meeting and to arrange for a special edition of *L'Homme de Droite*. I have launched a world-wide appeal against the World Jewish Congress, text of which I am enclosing. . . . Try to take steps with people likely to assist us in our fight against international and Judaized Geneva. . . . Your devoted, signed Servettaz."

A minor law case, reported by the *Prager Tagblatt* of

March 2nd, 1937, demonstrates vividly to what extremes the hatred of Jews can lead a man who has been thoroughly fanaticized by a Fascist organisation. Joseph Speck, a Swiss corporal and member of the "National Front," was sentenced to a term of penal servitude for offering a secret military code to the German Nazi Party. He admitted in court that his reading the *Stürmer* and *Das Schwarze Korps* (the paper of the S.S.) had given him the impression that Germany in fighting the Jews had a mission to fulfil. He was willing to serve Germany because he hated the Jews.

"WORLD SERVICE" IN POLAND— IN THE NAME OF CHRIST

Polish anti-Semitism had one of its most ardent protagonists in the Reverend Prelate, Dr. Stanislas Trzeciak, of Warsaw, who, under the Tsarist regime was Professor at the Catholic Academy at St. Petersburg.

"World Service," in its bulletin of June 1st, 1936, published a dispatch from its Warsaw correspondent, saying that Trzeciak "was one of the most prominent personalities engaged in the negotiations upon the law forbidding ritual slaughter in Poland. . . . No Aryan in Poland knows the Talmud better than he does, and he appeared before the Sejm (Parliamentary) Commission as expert on the question of Jewish slaughter known as Shekita. The Jews fear the deep and unassailable knowledge of this noble and courageous Pole." The editor added to this dispatch:

". . . . We thank our 'World Service' friend, Dr. Trzeciak, for his manly and courageous defence of Aryan interests in Poland. . . . We hope that Poland gets a hundred Aryan fighters of the stamp of Dr. T."

Goering's paper, the *National-Zeitung*, Essen (July 20th, 1937) drew attention to a lecture given in Warsaw by Professor Trzeciak, the Catholic clergyman, on "the Jewish question in Poland." Quoting the gentleman as having said that "he wished the Jews no harm and that he was even prepared to build a monument to the last Jew leaving

Poland," the Nazi paper concluded: "Slowly other nations too begin to get wise."

When Trzeciak made a personal appearance at the "World Service" Congress in September of the same year, the *Welt-Dienst* Bulletin of October 1st, 1937, showered lavish praise on him:

"The presence of Prelate Trzeciak of Warsaw gave a particular tone to the 'World Service' Conference at Erfurt. . . . Monsignore Trzeciak is held in the highest esteem by the 'World-Service' Directorate. He is particularly deserving for having time and again pointed out to the Polish Clergy the significance of the Encyclical Letter of Pope Benedict XIV. This encyclical contains severe measures against the Jews, but has since its publication faded from memory. . . . In his second address at our Congress, Prelate Trzeciak pointed out that the fight against Jewry was not only a right but a religious duty of every Roman-Catholic Christian. This address will be sent as a pastoral letter to all Catholic clergymen throughout the world. The Conference immediately decided on the translation of the address into every language. A number of co-fighters offered straight away to make translations so that the publication of Prelate Trzeciak's lecture in the most important languages could be undertaken without delay."

We have before us the French translation of that lecture given in Erfurt on September 2nd, 1937. It warns Christians against the belief that their faith is opposed to anti-Semitism. Jesus Christ himself would have chased to the four corners of the earth "those Jews who have reduced to ashes twenty thousand churches in Spain, who destroyed the Christian churches in Russia or transformed them into public utilities or even stables. . . ." Finishing his long lecture, Trzeciak shouted: "If Jesus Christ, our Lord, fought with such determination against the evil ways of the Jews we have the right to do the same. More than that, it must be our duty to fight the crimes and the infernal plans of Jewry."

Henry Coston's "Office de Propagande Nationale," a French anti-Semitic organisation, published this lecture in

booklet form under the title " La Question Juive et nous Chrétiens."

Some Polish anti-Jewish papers were also in close touch with Germany. *Stürmer*, No. 27, of July, 1934, mentioned the " anti-Semitic paper, *Blyskawica*, published in Katowice, in Polish Upper Silesia. Its editor is Eduard Chowanski.... Recently an article was published in that paper, in which Chowanski said that the Jews were preparing for the destruction of the Christian world. He based his assertion on quotations from the Talmud. The Jewish community at Katowice brought a libel action against him. . . . The anti-Semite, Chowanski, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, and three years' loss of civic rights...." In a letter to their Swiss agent, " World Service," Erfurt, wrote, on October 17th, 1935 : " We receive regularly the Polish newspaper *Samoobrona Narodu*, of Poznan, and we send them our ' World Service '."

Much more significant for the relations established between the Erfurt headquarters and official Polish circles is the following letter, written by Toedtli, Berne, to his employer, Fleischhauer, on December 19th, 1935 :

" Yesterday, I was invited to the Polish Legation. J. Moscicki, the Counsellor of the Legation and son of the President of the Polish State, asked me to send his father a copy of your expert report on the ' Protocols,' as well as the ' World Service,' in German or French. I told him that I could not send the book to foreign countries but that I would let you know of his wish. I think it would be an excellent idea to send the President all the books published by U. Bodung. M. J. Moscicki, Counsellor of the Legation, Alpenstrasse 17, Berne, would like to subscribe to the ' World Service ' in German or French. At the Polish Legation in Berne they are all very nice, so to speak ' hundred per cent. Zionists.' " (That means they want to get rid of the Jews.)

Considering this attitude it cannot surprise anyone that even in Britain—after the Nazi invasion of Poland—Polish officers and officials continued to manifest their anti-Jewish attitude. Fleischhauer's propaganda fell on fertile soil.

ITALY'S ANTI-SEMITES PREPARED THE BERLIN-ROME "AXIS"

Julius Streicher made it his special business to convert Fascist Italy to anti-Semitism. His *Fraenkische Tageszeitung*, in its edition of February 18th, 1937, gave prominence to a speech made by the Gauleiter of Franconia to Italian Fascists, who had come to see him at Nuremberg. He began on a rather dubious and even prophetic note:

"If people ask me: 'Well, do you trust the Italians?' I reply: 'Whether we want to or not, we must trust each other!' . . . We must either stand together or perish together. . . .' I am told that there is no Jewish question in Italy. I know, too, why people believe that. But the enlightenment, which has begun slowly, will slowly gain ground. The knowledge we gave Germany in the past will one day have to be made available to the Italian people." Addressing the President of the Italian Association of Industrial Workers, Cianetti, he concluded: "I would like to ask you to send us a number of old Italian anti-Semitic fighters equalling the number of your deputation. They will be our guests for ten days. On their return to Italy they will say: 'It was lovely in Germany, but loveliest in Nuremberg.'" Cianetti, in his reply, which he ended by shouting "Heil Hitler," said that "both countries must work together for world peace so that European civilization would be saved and Bolshevism destroyed. Italy would also know how to get the better of the Jews."

One month later, the *Stürmer*, No. 13, pointed out that "Signor Giovanni Preziosi, who only recently published the 'Protocols of the Elders of Zion' in his *Vita Italiana* has been known for his anti-Semitic activities for more than 20 years. He asserts that there is a Jewish problem in Italy, too, because 'there was a Jewish problem wherever there were Jews.' He calls the Italian Empire *The* great anti-Semitic power. The *Stürmer* added for comment: "We National Socialists in Germany rejoice at this development in Fascist Italy. Fascism without anti-Semitic aims

is as unreasonable as National Socialism would be if it had disregarded the Jewish World Problem."

In October of the same year, Streicher went to Rome and was received by Mussolini. The "Duce" greeted him with the words: "Old comrade, you were an elementary school teacher and so was I." The *Fraenkische Tageszeitung* of October 28th, 1937, reporting these words, described how "Julius Streicher left the Palazzo Venezia with a radiant face which reflected the profound meaning this reception by the maker of modern Italy had had for him."

When Fascist Italy—as a true satellite of Nazi Germany—introduced her anti-Jewish legislation, Streicher wrote a leader in the *Stürmer* issue published on August 18th, 1938, in which he said: "The new Germany and the new Italy are marching now in a common front against the enemy of everything decent in the world. This world enemy is the Jew."

In January, 1939, the Italian Minister, Farinacci, former Secretary of the Fascist Party and the most notorious Jew-baiter of Italy, spoke together with Streicher at a mass meeting at Nuremberg. The *Fraenkische Tageszeitung* of January 27th, 1939, carried seven photographs of the two speakers and the crowd listening to them. According to the paper, "Farinacci finished his speech by making a fanatical and warning appeal to all to remain anti-Semites for ever and to remember that the serpent remained in their midst, that the Jewish question was far from being solved."

Another Italian Jew-baiter who joined forces with foreign anti-Jewish circles was Baron J. Evola. He made a speech at the "World Service" Conference of 1937, which was reprinted by Fleischhauer's organisation. Evola said that he had arrived at "a radical anti-Semitism which was inspired by the ideas of the Roman Empire. . . . It seems to me that these ideas will lead to a revival of the idea of the Holy Roman Empire. This thought should form the starting point for the formation of an Aryan International (Aryan in the cultural and not simply ethnographical sense of the word), which would oppose the Jewish International not only in the spiritual but also in the social and political

field. . . . Italy and Germany represent—more than any other nations—the centre of resistance against a decadent civilisation and against errors of which the origin is essentially Jewish and Masonic. . . ."

International Jew-baiting in Italy took mainly the form of a political rapprochement with Nazi Germany. Clearly, anti-Semitic propaganda formed part of the efforts to cement the "Berlin-Rome Axis," to equalize the internal position in the two countries by transplanting Nazi anti-Semitism into Italian soil. The Farinaccis, Cianettis and Evolas can proudly claim to have had their fair share in precipitating Italy into the war and dragging her down to her doom.

FRANCO'S PARTY MAKES USE OF THE *STURMER*

Arriba España, now called *Arriba*, is the organ of the "Falange"—the Fascist Party of Spain. It was founded by Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera, son of the Spanish dictator, and taken over by Franco during his civil war against the democratic government of Madrid.

One of the early editions of that paper, the issue of February 2nd, 1937, consisted of only one page. It was published at Pamplona in the Basque country. In the centre of the page was a large photograph of the founder of the "Falange," who was shot as a traitor by the Spanish Government shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War. The only other item of that issue, "examined by Censor," were two hideous anti-Jewish cartoons showing men with exaggerated Jewish features gloating over the destruction wrought all around them. These pictures were meant to illustrate the attitude of Jews towards the Spanish war. They were, however, taken from Streicher's *Stürmer*, and the Censor overlooked a small fact which disclosed the German origin of the cartoons: inside the Star of David on one of the cartoons remained unaltered the German words, written in almost illegible pseudo-Hebrew letters which must have fooled the Censor: "Du sollst die Voelker der Erde fressen" (Thou shalt devour the peoples

of the earth). Indeed, a search through the files of *Stürmer* revealed that the same cartoon had been published by that paper in the Special Edition No. 5, of September, 1936.

"Arriba España" (Long live Spain) meant really Long live Nazi Germany. Just as the Nazis' military intervention in Spain was found out almost at the beginning, this small but significant slip of the Censor revealed the Nazis' propagandist intervention in the affairs of "Nationalist Spain."

About one year later, General Franco was already more openly admitting his contacts with Streicher, when "he sent Balthasar Montserrat, head of the Falange, to Gauleiter Julius Streicher and handed him as a token of thanks for having received the General's brother so hospitably during the Reich Party Rally—a photo of Franco with a personal dedication" (*Fraenkische Tageszeitung*, January 22nd, 1938).

Members of Franco's rebel "Government" had given Nazi papers interviews on their future policy as early as August, 1936, that is, one month after the start of the Fascist rebellion. According to *Voelkischer Beobachter* of August 30th, 1936, General Cabanellas, head of the newly-formed "National Government," said: "It seems premature to explain our programme before we have achieved victory. One thing, however, is certain, even now: Spain will never again be governed in such a way that ambitious politicians from certain regions, Freemasons, Jews and similar parasites, can gain the upper hand."

Der Angriff, Berlin, reported on the same day that "the National Government at Seville had issued a sharp declaration against the machinations of the Jews in Spain. A department store in Saragossa founded by Jewish refugees has been closed and the firm's entire property confiscated.... The Jews of Tetuan, Spanish Morocco, numbering 7,000, were fined 500,000 pesetas for supporting the Communists, and the roughly 3,000 Jews of Ceuta will have to pay a fine of 450,000 pesetas...."

Thus almost the first measures taken by the "new" Spain resembled strangely those with which the "new" Germany had already familiarized the world. Even con-

centration camps for Jews and German refugees were erected near Tetuan, " where numerous Jewish emigrants and Spanish Jews who had sided with the Communists were confined." " Communist " was, in that case, identical with the legal government of Spain.

The attitude of Fascist Spain during the war was in keeping with these beginnings. Franco himself made a speech on New Year's Eve, 1939-40, quoted by *Kronenzeitung*, Vienna, of January 3rd, 1940. The " Caudillo " said, *inter alia :*

" Spain has deep understanding for the measures taken by certain countries against the Jewish race."

Arriba, the official organ of the Falange, published a photograph in its issue of July 12th, 1941, of two elderly Jews forced to repair a road in Lvov after the occupation of that city by the Germans. The paper gave this picture the caption : " Two Elders of Zion mobilized."

Radio Falange, official station of the Spanish Fascists, broadcast on October 24th, 1944, the following anti-Jewish item :

" The Jewish danger is no unfounded fantasy. Bound up with Communism, passionately interested in the victory of the Communist ideology which denies Christ, Jewry makes every effort to create the appropriate situation for the fatal distraction of the Christian world. It is on account of all this that nothing is more urgent at the moment than to fight against the Communist and the Jew. . . ."

Chapter V

WHITE RUSSIANS AS JEW-HATERS

The Russian revolution of 1917 drove many opponents of the Soviet regime to seek refuge in almost every country of the globe. Most of them have settled down in their new residences and have often made valuable contributions to the civilisation of their hosts. Others became night club

porters, taxi drivers or waiters, and lead an inconspicuous undramatic life wherever they now are. A small minority have made it their life task to fight the Soviets and endeavour by all means in their power to bring down the Bolshevik regime In this latter category we find a number of violent Jew-baiters and Fascists who ally themselves to all and sundry who have similar aims.

The most virulent centre of White Russian Fascism was Charbin, in Manchuria, near the Soviet border. In that far-eastern city functioned the "Russian Fascist Party," which consisted entirely of emigrants, most of whom fought in the White Russian armies. They published a daily paper, *Nash Putj* (Our Way), of which "World-Service" wrote on February 1st, 1936, that it "carries on a bold and energetic struggle against Bolshevism, Jewry and Freemasonry." A monthly called *Natsia* (Nation) was also issued by the Russian Fascists in Charbin, and conducted on similar lines. The Party's leader was K. W. Rodzayevsky, whom "World-Service" calls a courageous and determined man. The Erfurt agency welcomed the "work of our friends in the Far East. In that part of the world especially, it is of the greatest importance as it is precisely there that Jewish Communism is carrying on its agitation and subversive activities with particular energy."

Another German paper, the *Westdeutscher Beobachter*, referred at some length to the Charbin organisation in an article published on August 19th, 1938. It quotes as the Russian Fascists' programme "the liberation of the Russian people from the slavery imposed by the Jewish International and the creation of a corporative State." The Nazi paper mentions branches of the Manchurian organisation in Japan, Germany, Poland, Belgium, the United States, Roumania, Argentina, Brazil, Turkey and Australia. The Union is said to control ten newspapers and periodicals in various countries. The newspaper of the Russian Fascists in Berlin is called *Novoye Slove*, the periodical for the Balkan countries bears the title *Cossack Blackshirts*. *Der Judenkenner*, of April 15th, 1936, makes a remarkable slip by revealing that "the fusion of the various Russian

emigré groups in Manchuria was sponsored by Japan."

The full scope of the propaganda and espionage work carried on by Russian anti-Semites throughout the world was revealed when Boris Toedtli—already frequently mentioned as Fleischhauer's agent in Switzerland—was interrogated by the Swiss police for carrying on a German espionage service. His house was searched and a very considerable number of important documents were seized. From these letters, circulars, etc., a very clear picture can be obtained of the various ramifications of the White Russian Fascist organisations.

Toedtli, who is said to have been born in Kiev in 1896, had been appointed European leader of the Party by a letter in the form of an identity paper bearing his photograph. The document, signed by Rodzaevsky, as "Supreme Head of the Pan-Russian Fascist Party and President of the Supreme Council of the Party," is written in German and Chinese, and its authenticity certified by the German Consul in Charbin. Toedtli's official title was "Temporary Resident of the Head of the Pan-Russian Fascist Party in Western Europe." He was authorised to admit and expel members of the Party and to introduce changes in the Russian Fascists' organisation in Germany. In negotiations with the German authorities he was given full power to act as he thought fit. The document is dated November 4th, 1936.

In his treble capacity as representative of "World-Service," Erfurt, as an executive of the Swiss Fascists of "National Front" and as Chief Agent of the Manchurian conspirators, Toedtli held most of the threads in his hands, which made and still make of the Russian Fascist underground organisations one of the most dangerous instruments for political agitation and especially for Jew-baiting.

The connection with Nazi Germany was already clearly given through Toedtli's own contact with Fleischhauer. In a letter to S. Rashev, the liaison officer at the Charbin headquarters, Toedtli made these relations even clearer. He wrote on June 3rd, 1936:

"We must not stay in Berlin but should transfer to

Munich or thereabouts because Munich is the centre of the Nazi Party and we can get a subvention only from the Party. The Propaganda Ministry where I have good friends will help once or twice—but that will be all . . . Thank you for the information on Vonsiatsky (one of the former leaders at Charbin who had later gone to the U.S.A.), which I shall translate and forward to the Gestapo. . . . As for your apprehension regarding our office in Switzerland, you are mistaken. Switzerland is probably the only country which—on the strength of its constitution—can neither ban nor permit any organisation."

In a letter of July 22nd, 1935, Rashev had already thanked Toedtli for sending him a number of issues of the *Stürmer* and told him how useful they had been to him. Grateful for this extra propaganda made for his pornographic paper, Julius Streicher received "two leading members of the Pan-Russian Fascist Party," one of them Boris Toedtli, during the Reich Party Rally in Nuremberg in September, 1937. His *Fraenkische Tageszeitung* of the 8th of that month published a photograph of the two Fascist delegates. Toedtli was wearing a black uniform with gold stripes and a large swastika badge. The delegation handed Streicher an "artistically designed document in Russian," and asked him to accept the party badge and the honorary membership of the Pan-Russians. This document reads as follows :—

"For many years you have fought against the dark powers of Jewry and Freemasonry which aim at degrading all the nations of the earth to a horde of slaves. For many years you have been at the head of the anti-Jewish movement and you have in your magnificent *Stürmer* created a work which serves as a splendid example to all your friends and followers. . . ."

Toedtli had made sure in good time that he would be allowed to appear at Nuremberg in the full splendour of his uniform. His friend Paul Wurm, of the *Stürmer*, and the Gau headquarters of Franconia, had written to him as early as August 21st, 1935, that "as far as I know there is no ban against the wearing of foreign party uniforms. Last year

many foreign National Socialists in uniform took part in the Reich Party Rally."

But the Russo-Swiss agent was by no means partial to Streicher's products. He also got in touch with Ernst Pistor, editor of the *Judenkenner* in Berlin, and asked him to send him copies of that paper for distribution in Switzerland. On February 8th, 1936, Pistor replied, regretting "that the issues for which you ask can no longer be sent to you through ordinary channels, as your Swiss postal services often return our *Judenkenner* and maintain that it is banned in Switzerland. You know best how things are. In case you insist on distributing the *Judenkenner*, we could send the issues to Loerrach (in Germany, near the Swiss border), where you would have to collect them. . . ."

In a letter to a certain Peter Nikolayevitch, dated October 16th, 1936, Toedtli reported that he had at last achieved what he had never dreamt of. "A person who has been a friend of mine for many years spoke to Hitler about the Russian Fascist Union and I have received a letter from the Führer's Chancellery expressing his desire to learn more about our ideas. Our prospects will certainly be brighter."

In a "Protocol" dictated by Toedtli to the Swiss Security Police in Berne, on November 24th, 1936, Toedtli mentioned that the Russian Fascist Party in Berlin was dissolved in Spring, 1936. This obviously was nothing but a clever manoeuvre to camouflage the interest taken by the Nazis in the Russian Fascist movement, as the above-mentioned letter and the Nuremberg scene in September, 1937, prove.

The Russian edition of *World Service*, entitled "Mirovaya Slushba" was, of course, mainly created for the use of the Pan-Russian Fascists. In a letter to Fleischhauer's secretary, dated March 24th, 1936, Toedtli wrote that he "had received a request from the headquarters of the Russian Fascists at Charbin. They ask me to send them about thirty copies of each issue of 'World-Service' in Russian. They want to distribute them among their branches throughout the world. Some of these branches

will pay for it. As the Russian Fascists are very much our people (Toedtli wrote as if he had nothing in particular to do with these men), Lieut.-Colonel Fleischhauer will, I hope, have no objections. I also hear that the sections who will receive 'World-Service' will be invited to work for our archives and to send information."

Important though Charbin's contacts with Germany were, Toedtli's work included many other countries. In Switzerland he kept up a regular correspondence with Princess Karadja at Monti, near Locarno. That lady is one of the best-connected and at the same time one of the most fantastic members of the Jew-baiters' International. Henry Hamilton Beamish—in his already quoted letter to the White Russian leader, Kositzin, in the United States—called her a "constant correspondent" and added "that it was wonderful how much useful work she does for the Cause, considering her age." In a letter to Ubald von Roll, the Swiss Fascist who collaborated closely with Erfurt in the preparation of the "Protocols" trial, she shows herself a strange and deluded idealist, fanatically obsessed by her anti-Semitism. In this letter, written from her residence near Locarno, on February 11th, 1935, she talks about the "Christlich-Arische Schutz-Liga" (Christian Aryan Protection League) founded by her. She wants to "establish connections between people in all countries so that they can collaborate with each other after my death. . . . I wish to build up a façade all in white, luminous and shining. There must be nothing suspicious about it, nothing secret. I ask for no vows and show no distrust. But no man shall penetrate beyond the vestibule. . . . I have no desire to know what is happening in the back rooms. That has to be arranged by dear people like yourself and others according to your own plans. I am the left hand and do not wish to know what the right hand does. I believe you will agree with this policy. . . . I feel therefore that I have nothing to do with 'destructiveness.' Those who are concerned with that side must, of course, keep their intentions secret. . . . Each Committee connected with the League must have full autonomy. The façade must have

no responsibility for what the various groups are doing." The wealthy lady proves herself a very shrewd idealist. She is content with her part in providing the shining façade for the dirty affair of Jew-baiting.

The same letter then goes more into details. It appears that the old Princess is in touch with the American Jew-baiters Winrod and Pelley as well as with Servettaz, the Swiss anti-Semite for whom she has had printed 10,000 copies of the special issue of his *L Homme de Droite*. She discloses that " World-Service " in Erfurt have written her a letter expressing approval of Servettaz's paper. She is also in touch with friends in China, and talks of a certain Dr. C. G. Campbell, President of the Eugenics Research Association in New York, whom she met at the Erfurt Conference and who promised to support the League in the United States. In Britain she has been greatly helped by a Mr. Kitson, whose pamphlet " A Letter to the Prince of Wales on the Present Crisis " was distributed by the "Britons," the anti-Semitic London publishers.

Writing to Vladimir Kositzin in the United States on February 10th, 1939, she told her " dear friend " that she wished to subscribe " to 10 to 30 copies of Mrs. Fry's paper." Besides the Militant Christian Patriots, Professor De Vries de Heekelingen is also on her long list of correspondents.

The quoted documents show her to be a kind of female Beamish with the difference that unlike this travelling Jew-baiter she carries on her work from her own residence. There can be no doubt about the considerable influence she exercises on Fascist anti-Semites throughout the world by her clever letters which combine the mystic and medieval idealism of an obsessed fanatic with the only too realistic aims of an evil and destructive creed.

Toedtli's own influence also extended far beyond the Swiss borders. On April 18th, 1936, he wrote to a certain Shelechov in Warsaw, " . . . by order of Ribbentrop you will get a visa without difficulty." On December 12th, 1935, he was informed by N. Postarnakov from Corsica of his intention to found a Pan-Russian Fascist Party in Fez,

French Morocco; N. V. Subhatin, Russian Fascist leader for South America, wrote from Encarnacion in Paraguay on October 18th, 1935, that he had encountered great difficulties in his political fight and hoped for closer collaboration with other Fascist groups. D. Rodionov-Kvachnin reported from Rome on December 16th, 1935, that he agreed to the establishment of a branch of the Pan-Russians near Rome. Sapochkov in Belgrade contributed in his own way to Russian Jew-baiting. He sent out series of postcards for distribution to anti-Semitic individuals and newspapers. These postcards were dispatched in small bundles and carried obscene and grotesque anti-Jewish and anti-Soviet cartoons which were reprinted by a number of publications in Europe and the Americas. We can judge of Sapochkov's state of mind from a letter he sent to Toedtli on March 29th, 1935, in which he wrote:—

"Do you know that the Jews have in most cases themselves provoked the pogroms in Russia? Their aim in doing this was to enrich themselves. Usually nobody was killed but there was loss of property. The Jews then sent to their central organisations exaggerated statements of their losses and thus gained in the process." If the cartoons suggest a deranged and perverted brain, this letter is a good example of how closely extreme anti-Semitism is often related to utter lunacy.

Besides his work for the Pan-Russian Fascists in Charbin, Toedtli was also official representative of the Rond (the Russian National Socialist Movement) in Berlin. The document establishing his position is signed by the "Führer" Svetosarov and requires Toedtli—leader of the Rond in Switzerland—to send monthly reports to the leader of the Movement as well as to transfer 50 per cent. of all the membership fees, etc., collected by him to the treasurer of the organisation in Berlin, Meierottostrasse 1.

Moreover, he represented the "Rossiski Imperski Soious" (Russian Imperial Union), a monarchist organisation domiciled in Paris which frequently collaborated with the Pan-Russian Fascists, and participated in its anti-Jewish activities. N. Rousski, head of the R.I.S., often

wrote to Toedtli informing him of the progress of his movement.

Yet another Russian body in touch with Toedtli is the "Brotherhood of Russian Truth" (Bratstvo Rousskoi Pravdi), an outwardly semi-religious organisation which must, however, be considered as a terrorist group. In an order issued by its headquarters in Paris on November 16th, 1929, it was stated that "leaflets appealing for terrorist action must not be distributed anywhere outside Russia and therefore must not 'get lost' in other countries . . ."

All these organisations have one thing in common. They insist on severe military discipline and their members are for the most part ex-generals, colonels and other officers of the Tsarist army. They all believe with equal fervour in Fascism as the means to regain power in Russia and the usefulness of anti-Semitism to help them to attain that end. They are ruthless in the choice of their weapons and have engaged in espionage work against Soviet Russia and the democratic Western powers as part of their work. Amongst the Toedtli documents a number of so-called "military informations" were found which report details of the organisation of the Soviet garrison in Odessa. On November 7th, 1936, the Warsaw representative of the Pan-Russian Fascist Party, Shelechov, wrote in a letter addressed to Belgium that he "was grateful for the information sent to him about submarines." Writing on May 2nd, 1936, to K. P. Kondirev, head of the Bulgarian Section of the Pan-Russian Fascists, Toedtli instructed him "to collect information about German refugees who occupy prominent positions in the emigration and are in touch with local Jews and Freemasons. Such information must be passed on to me and I shall send it to an office in Erfurt specially created to fight the 'dark powers' among the German refugees." That office was headed by N. Detlov, a pen-name for N. E. Markov (Fleischhauer's friend and author of one of the most violently anti-Jewish publications of U. Bodung Verlag).

A trial which took place in the United States in June, 1942, throws further light on White Russian espionage.

The *New York Herald Tribune* of June 23rd, 1942, published a dispatch from Hartford, Connecticut, to the effect that "Anastase Andreivitch Vonsiatsky, leader in the United States of the 'Russian National Revolutionary Fascist Party,' withdrew his plea of innocent here today to an indictment accusing him as a spy, and admitted that he had helped transmit national defense data of this country to Germany and Japan from January 1st, 1941, until Pearl Harbour." The New York paper described Vonsiatsky as the co-founder, with Rodzaievsky, of the Pan-Russian Fascists in Charbin who had come to the U.S.A. in 1920, where he had married the daughter of a steel magnate. He had used part of her fortune to finance the spy plot.

Chapter VI

THE NORTH AMERICAN CAULDRON

> "We are a nation of many nationalities, many races, many religions—bound together by a single unity, the unity of freedom and equality. Whoever seeks to set one nationality against another, seeks to degrade all nationalities. Whoever seeks to set one race against another, seeks to enslave all races. Whoever seeks to set one religion against another seeks to destroy all religion." (President Roosevelt, on November 1st, 1940).

The United States of America have produced an extraordinary number of Jew-baiters, most of them running various anti-Semitic organisations in succession. Some of them are inter-linked and their international contacts embrace the greater part of the globe. "World-Service," the *Stürmer*, material issued by British Fascists like Mosley's B.U.F. and Beamish's Britons, have found an almost inexhaustible market in America.

All these activities assumed such dangerous proportions that the United States House of Representatives was com-

pelled to create a Special Committee on Un-American Activities, headed by Congressman Martin Dies, which, over a period of years, has done much work in investigating this Fascist quagmire. The results of this searching enquiry, which included the study of many thousands of documents and the hearing of hundreds of witnesses, were so incriminating that in April, 1944, thirty of the most rabid Jew-baiters and Fascists came before the United States District Court in Washington. They had been indicted on January 3rd of the same year and charged with "nation-wide subversive activities assisting German officials in an effort to establish a Nazi form of government in America." (*New York Tribune*, April 17th, 1944).

The Dies Committee summarized its opinion on the anti-Semitic machinations in the U.S.A. on page 1385 of its report (Appendix, Part III) as follows :—

"One of the gravest aspects of this totalitarian propaganda is the inculcation of religious, racial, and class hatred between groups of citizens of the United States. Such hatred has been the keystone in the arch of totalitarian power in the dictator's own countries, and their propaganda naturally aims to accomplish in the United States results similar to their own, and to accomplish them by the same methods."

Several Congressmen pointed out the low and self-seeking motives underlying racialist propaganda. On January 3rd, 1940, Mr. Starnes, of Alabama, of the Special Committee on un-American activities, submitted a report to the House of Representatives reprinted in Union Calendar, No. 5, 76th Congress, 3rd Session of the House. Referring on page 21 to Pelley, one of the most active Nazi propagandists, he stated :—

"From the documentary evidence and testimony before the committee concerning the activities of Pelley, the conclusion that he is a racketeer engaged in mulcting thousands of dollars annually from his fanatical and misled followers and credulous people all over the United States, Canada and certain foreign countries, is inescapable. Pelley provides the typical case, but his methods differ little

from others in the same field. The committee's evidence shows that virtually all these organisations and individuals make common use of racial and religious hatred to enlist members and secure financial support. . . . It is clear from the testimony received that many of the organisations were set up primarily for the purpose of selling religious and racial hatred and that their leaders are nothing more than racketeers. The groups and individuals engaged in this particular type of activity have turned out an almost unprecedented volume of literature of the most vicious kind with which they have flooded the United States in their effort to secure supporters. They have also exchanged this literature with foreign organisations of a similar nature in practically every country. Their efforts in this direction have been ably supplemented by the mass of literature sent to them for redistribution by foreign propaganda agencies, such as the Fichte-Bund of Hamburg, Germany, the 'World-Service' of Erfurt, and others."

"WORLD-SERVICE" IN THE U.S.A.

The part played by the Erfurt International in swamping America with its venomous bulletins and booklets is given special attention in Appendix—Part VII, to the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, published by the United States Government Printing Office in Washington, 1943. We read on pp. 36-38 :—

"'World-Service," with headquarters at Erfurt, Germany, is wholly controlled and financed by the Nazis. It has an American section chiefly noteworthy for its free exchange of material with the so-called native Fascists in the United States. In its report to the House of Representatives in January, 1939, and again in 1940, the committee called attention to the fact that Axis front organisations in the United States made abundant use of 'World-Service,' while the committee's hearings are studded with testimony showing that literature published by pro-Axis groups here was reprinted by 'World-Service' in Germany. . . .

An excerpt from the testimony of Henry Allen indicates

the type of material distributed by the organisation:—"Mr. Voorhis: 'My point is, Is not World-Service a propaganda sheet in favor of any anti-Jewish regime? Is not that a fair statement of it?' Mr. Allen: 'I think that is a fair statement of it.' (Hearings, Vol. 6, p. 4156)."

The American Section was in charge of one Schirmer. A predecessor to Schirmer was Johannes Klapproth, a German-American who had lived in this country for several years, working as a chemist for the Shell Oil Co. George Deatherage, pro-Fascist and head of the Knights of the White Camellia, testified on May 24th, 1939, that Klapproth had died two or three weeks before that date. Deatherage disclosed that Klapproth was a member of the Knights of the White Camellia and that he had aided Deatherage in getting out literature and editing material. In financial difficulties, Klapproth returned to Germany where Deatherage helped him to secure a post with the American section of "World-Service."

The report then gives details about the various American Fascist groups who made use of "World-Service." Deatherage admitted that he sent ten copies of his publications to Erfurt and that he assumed that some of his speeches and articles were sent out through "World-Service." Silver Shirt Leader William Dudley Pelley, too, confessed in his testimony that he had reprinted "World-Service" material. A revealing letter was then quoted which was addressed by Schirmer, of the American Section in Erfurt, to a certain Miss Ethel Staub, Amityville, Long Island, U.S.A., on May 25th, 1939:—

"Dear Miss Staub, under separate cover you will receive another package with different interesting literature. Moreover you should try to get some enlightening American news and papers, as 'Social Justice,' by Father Coughlin, 'Defender,' by Reverend Winrod, Kansas, and the English paper 'Action' by the British Union, London. Books you should read are:—'Bombshell against Christianity,' by Eli Ravage, 10 cts.; 'The Hidden Hand of Judah,' by N. Markoff and O. B. Good, 15 cts.; 'The Jewish World Conspiracy,' by Dr. Bergmeister, 45 cts. These books yo

can obtain at this office at the named price. We enjoy reading that your discussion group is progressing very nicely and hope that our literature will help you for further understanding of the Jewish danger. . . ."

The Dies Committee "directs special attention to the fact that the Nazi agency 'World-Service' recommended the publications of Charles E. Coughlin and Gerald B. Winrod as 'enlightening'."

"World-Service" itself outlined its vast network of American connections in the issue of March 1st, 1938, when publishing a special appeal directed to its readers in the U.S.A. :—

"You can help save America, yourself and your family, from the folly of other nations by making the truth known to your friends and neighbours. . . . The books noted below can be secured through this organisation. The publications and organisations listed below are fighting the battle with all they have.—Help them.

Industrial Control Reports, 209 Kellog Bldg., Washington, D.C.
Christian Free Press, P.O. Box 430, Glendale, California.
The Tomahawks, P.O. Box 635, Walla Walla, Washington.
The Defender Publishers, Wichita, Kansas.
Japanese Chamber of Commerce, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Mrs. A. W. Dilling, Kenilworth, Illinois.
The Arab National League, 303 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Robert Edmondson, 400 West 160th Street, New York City.
Our Sunday Visitor, Huntington, Indiana.
The Pelley Publishers, P.O. Box 1776, Asheville, N.C.
Charles B. Hudson, 2456 Fontenelle Blvd., Omaha, Nebraska.
Industrial Defense Association, 136 Federal Str., Boston, Mass.
American Nationalist Confederation, P.O. Box 467, St. Albans, W. Virginia.

You should obtain and read the following literature :—

Aryan Americanism, by Olav E. Tietzow, 25 cts.
Trotsky, by a former Russian Commissar. 25 cts.

Christians under the Hammer and Sickle, by Voroneev. 25 cts.
Fools Gold, by Fred R. Marvin. 65 cts.
The Whited Sepulchre, by C. v. Kuegelgen. 85 cts.
Israël, son Passé, Son Avenir, by Heekelingen. 85 cts.
Join the C.I.O. and Help Build a Soviet America. 10 cts.
The Secret World Government, by Spiridovich. $2.00
Waters Flowing Eastward, by L. Fry. $1.00 (Palestine).
The Socialist Network, by Nesta Webster. $2.65.

Further books and literature can be obtained from :—

The British Union of Fascists and National Socialists,
Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street,
London, S.W.1.
The Imperial Fascist League,
30, Craven Street, Strand, London, W.C.1.
The Britons,
40, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.
The "World Service,"
Daberstedter Strasse 4, Erfurt, Germany.

All should take a hand before it is too late!"

Thus, besides revealing its shameless intervention in internal American affairs, "World-Service" also assisted British Jew-baiters in selling their stuff to the United States.

The *Stürmer*, competing everywhere with Erfurt in the dissemination of anti-Semitic propaganda, quoted *Der Sonntagsbote*, Chicago, of October 6th, 1934, in a report on a mass meeting of German-Americans (of American nationality) and Reich Germans "under the sign of the swastika." The German papers *Chikagoer Weckruf* and *Der Stürmer* were distributed and there was great demand for them. "The *Stürmer* caused particular interest. People had to fight for their copy, which proves that fortunately the just fight of this prominent German paper for our own race and against Jewish lies and violence is gaining ground amongst Chicago's Germans."

With customary Nazi impudence, *Der Weltkampf*, Munich, "monthly for world politics, racial Kultur and the Jewish question throughout the world," published an

article in September, 1939, on "300 years of anti-Semitism," which denies any German influence in American Jew-baiting :—

"Hitherto Jewry had always succeeded in branding the anti-Semitic movement as alien to the American nature, irreconcilable with the American way of thinking and as an export article from the Third Reich. . . . The enquiries of the Parliamentary Committee have now proved that this was a lie. The grey-haired General Mosley has just as little connection with Germany as has the Commander of the 'Silver Shirts,' William Dudley Pelley, or George E. Deatherage, founder of the anti-Jewish Order of the 'Knights of the White Camellia' . . . American anti-Semitism is a completely native affair and older than the United States themselves; it dates from the first European immigration into that Continent. It is as old as the Jewish appetite for the possession of the New World."

Readers will be able to judge for themselves how far this German statement agrees with the facts.

The number of American anti-Semitic bodies and individuals is so great—some put the number of organisations as high as 800—that we shall restrict ourselves to outlining the international ties of the most important amongst them.

THE ADOLF HITLER OF AMERICA

William Dudley Pelley founded his Fascist Silver Shirts on January 31st, 1933, one day after the Nazi Party came to power in Germany. He created an anti-Jewish publishing house called the Galahad Press, which went bankrupt on May 2nd, 1934. Undismayed, Pelley began afresh and soon created the Pelley Publishers, in Asheville, North Carolina. He brought out a weekly, *Liberation*, which he himself called "a journal of aggressive patriotism." He soon carried his aggressiveness too far. *World Service* reported on March 15th, 1935, that the "well-known leader of the anti-Semitic Silver Shirts had, in consequence of a law suit, been condemned to pay a fine of 1,000 dollars

with costs. . . ." Pelley had in his paper carried on an exceedingly active campaign against Jewry. . . . The offices of *Liberation* had been raided at the instigation of the Committee of the U.S. Senate for the Investigation of un-American activities, and all the material found there had been confiscated. Sixteen charges were brought against Pelley, but fourteen of them were dismissed. Pelley, although completely innocent, was compelled to accept the verdict. He had no money for an appeal. Pelley has, of course, immediately recommenced his campaign against Jewry. His first publication closes with the words: "I am in deadly earnest. I will not equivocate. I will not play politics. I will not retreat a single inch, and I will be heard." "World Service" added "Good luck to Pelley."

The contents of *Liberation* constitute a string of vicious attacks against President Roosevelt and his new deal, interlaced with crude anti-Semitic remarks and coloured news items. The motto at the head of the paper reads:—"Make no mistake about it—the country runs itself—New Dealers are merely alien politicians who go on the payroll to mess things up, so that a small racial minority may forever save the situation and be great."

Liberation gives plenty of publicity to Pelley himself. The issue of February 14th, 1938, quoted a letter from Canada, written by the National Christian Party:—"In Canada among the real thinkers (*sic!*) we consider Mr. Pelley 'The Dawn Breaker of the United States'."

The above-mentioned Committee for the investigation of un-American propaganda activities, besides drawing attention to Pelley's affiliation to the Erfurt International, published in its report an interesting minute of the interrogation of Mr. Ness, a member of the German-American Bund, showing the pro-Nazi attitude of the Silver Shirt leader. (Vol. IX of September-October, 1939, p. 5495).

Mr. Whitley, of the Committee, asked Ness: "What groups did the Friends of the New Germany or the German-American Bund co-operate or work with while you were active in the organisation?" Ness replied that "there were quite a number of groups that they were affiliated

with either directly or indirectly. One was the Russian Revolutionary Party; another was the American Nationalist Party. And another one was the Silver Legion, or Silver Shirts, Pelley's organisation. . . . On one occasion Pelley himself spoke at the Deutsche Haus (the seat of the German-American Bund). . . . In his speech, I remember very vividly that Pelley mentioned that he had been called by his enemies a pro-German. He said he was proud of being Pro-German; he was proud of the fact that he had been called the Adolf Hitler of America, because that is what he considered himself.

Pelley was, of course, one of the defendants in the Sedition trial in Washington, which started in April, 1944.

ERFURT'S FAVOURITE ANTI-SEMITE

Another accused Fascist is Robert E. Edmondson, head of an "Economic Research Service," behind which was concealed a most active agency for the dissemination of propaganda matter hostile to the Jews. When arrested for his anti-Semitic publications—the charges were later dismissed in the interest of free speech—he received an extraordinary distinction from "World Service" in the form of a letter, signed by Jew-baiters from 22 countries. This letter, dated Erfurt, September 4th, 1937, reads as follows:—

"Dear Mr. Edmondson, you will be interested to hear that the 'World Service' conference in Erfurt has been a great success and that 22 countries have sent representations. Your case of World Jewry versus yourself, which is to be tried on September 13th, and which now has world reputation, has been much discussed by those present at this 'World Service' conference, and admiration expressed for the valiant fight you are putting up on behalf of our Aryan civilisation against the pernicious forces of Judah. We are sending you this letter to show you that we are thinking of you and admire you for your tenacity and great moral courage in fighting this greatest of all fights against Jew

domination of all that we hold noble and sacred. Your admirers."

The first signature under this letter is that of Fleischhauer, President, Pan-Aryan Conference. Amongst the other signatories are H. H. Beamish (The Britons), A. Marshall (South Africa), M. F. Bothamley (England), Lucie Borel (Switzerland), Carl Nothnagel (Suisse), N. Markov (Russe), van Roessel (Holland), Carlis Hansen (Denmark), Jean Boissel (France), Evola (Italia), Professor Dr. Trzeciak (Poland), B. Toedtli (Harbin, Manchuria, Russia), C. G. Campbell (U.S.A.), Ernest F. Elmhurst (U.S.A.), H. de Vries de Heekelingen (Suisse), Milorad Kozjak (Jougoslavie), Otto Wiechert (Oesterreich), Georges Lambert (Belgique). Some of the other signatures are illegible. The array is, however, impressive enough.

Edmondson replied to this message on September 15th, 1937:—

"I have received your fraternal greetings of September 4th, containing the signatures of the representatives of 22 Nations in successful convention assembled, endorsing my crusade on behalf of Free Speech and National Patriotism against International Jewry—World Enemy No. 1. This unqualifiedly generous testimonial of commendation from the highest assemblage of our noble Cause of Liberation has overwhelmed me, who am but an humble instrument. . . . To me the high significance of your document lies in its symbolization of a real union against The Common Enemy by The Patriots of the World—who have 'nothing to lose' but their fetters of Jewish Finance and Revolutionary Communism. . . . On with the Self-Preservation fight! Pro Deo, Pro Patria." Signed, Robert Edward Edmondson, New York City.

Edmondson was certainly worthy to receive this special honour from the Erfurt clique. A letter he addressed to Dorothy Thompson, the famous American writer and journalist, and which she quoted in her syndicated column of May 28th, 1936, proves him to be a hate-obsessed anti-Semitic fanatic of the first order. He wrote:—

"Dear Madam.—These two pamphlets are sent you by

Post 22 of the Christian Vigilantes, in the name of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, who was foully murdered by the Jew Kikes. Over 170,000 of these two pamphlets have been distributed in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. Death to the Jew-infested League of Nations. Heil Hitler!"

The Nazi press did not withhold their praise of Edmondson either. The *Deutsche Wochenschau*, Berlin, of April 26th, 1939, called him "the ablest propagandist among the American Fascists." The Nazi organ, *Westdeutscher Beobachter*, Cologne, of August 15th, 1938, quoted at length from one of his many propaganda leaflets. They knew that their truest and most reliable friends could always be found amongst the world's most rabid Jew-baiters.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE WHITE CAMELLIA

American Fascism often chooses romantic sounding names and disguises its crude aims and brutal tactics by mysterious rites. The notorious Ku Klux Klan has shown how successful such procedure can be with some members of the American public.

George Deatherage, a resident of St. Albans, West Virginia, realized this when he called his Jew-baiting association "The Knights of the White Camellia," a name reminiscent of Dumas' novels. *Deutsche Wochenschau*, Berlin, called Deatherage "beyond doubt the most interesting personality of the 'authoritarian anti-Roosevelt front'." It reported that he intended to unite the 800 Fascist groups active in the United States in his "American Nationalist Confederation," which he had founded in August, 1937. The organ of that organisation was called simply *News Bulletin*, and in the editorial of April 23rd, 1938, it was announced that "this issue carries at the masthead our newly selected emblem—the swastika."

George Deatherage, who hides his eyes behind dark glasses and has a supercilious expression around his thick-lipped mouth, was strongly attracted by "World Service," and besides reprinting their bulletin, he recommended his

friend Klapproth to Fleischhauer, and corresponded frequently with Beamish and Princess Karadja. At the International Erfurt conference in 1938, a speech of his was read to the audience and its text sent to the entire English-speaking world. Deatherage, too, was amongst the defendants in the big Sedition trial.

SMYTHE WRITES TO THE *STURMER*

In March, 1935, Streicher's *Stürmer* published a letter said to have been received from the Protestant League for Civic Welfare in New York, and dated February 16th. The letter was signed by one Edward James Smythe, Executive Secretary, and it read as follows :—

"Dear Editor. Please excuse my taking the liberty of writing to you. But as an American I am interested in fair play, right and justice. The writer of these lines is no German and has no German relatives nor any political or other connections with your country. . . . I am writing to you to draw the attention of the German nation to the gravest judicial error in the history of our beloved country. The sentence against Hauptmann (for the kidnapping and murder of the Lindbergh baby) is the result of the hatred of American Jewry and the press they control. . . . A gigantic wave of anti-Semitism is rolling over our country and no man, only perhaps an act of God, can stop it. . . . Our organisation has over 500,000 members and we shall fight to the utmost to obtain just treatment for the poor boy. The great German nation must not stand by idly while American Jews crucify this boy for no other reason than their violent hatred of Hitler and the new Germany."

This amazing letter should be read in the light of the information on Smythe unearthed by the Committee on un-American propaganda activities. In volume VI of August, 1939, page 4272, the official report quotes the Committee's chairman commenting on letters written by Smythe :—

"This correspondence here reveals Smythe, operating an anti-Catholic organisation, in close contact with these

other people who specialise in anti-Jewish organisations. He asked Mr. Whitley, a witness :—' In other words, these people are really seeking to capitalize on any kind of hatred they can to gain followers, primarily to make money out of it ?' Whitley replied : ' They are racketeering on Hatred, I would put it.' The Chairman : ' Some specializing in anti-Catholic, some anti-Jew, and some anti-Protestant, but the purpose is the same—to fleece the people. And one reason we are going into them, among others, is because they are very sympathetic with the Fascist form of government ; second, they dupe a great many innocent people into lending aid to these organisations ?' Whitley : ' That is right '."

Mr. Whitley then mentioned that " Smythe, at various times in his correspondence, claims anywhere from 1,000,000 to 7,000,000 followers, and apparently some of the individuals receiving correspondence from him on an imposing letterhead, and with the names which he had selected, were considerably impressed with the organisation which he represented. . . ."

The Chairman : " As a matter of fact, he duped a number of people into lending him aid, did he not ? "

Mr. Whitley : " Yes, the correspondence, the files, indicate that this probably was his principal, if not only, source of income, and that he would abandon one organisation and set up another over-night, when a name he had been operating under became too well known, or had lost its value in so far as getting contributions was concerned."

And this man had written to Streicher in the name of Justice.

Smythe, one of the defendants in the sedition trial, had held up the whole proceedings by failing to turn up at the opening of the trial. On April 19th, 1944, the *New York Times* reported that a search started by the Federal Bureau of Investigation resulted in Smythe's being arrested near the Canadian border. He was hurried to Washington. Once before, Smythe, who had been indicted in 1942 by a Federal grand jury on charges of sedition, had been a fugitive from justice for three months.

That Smythe should have been amongst the thirty "seditionists" tried at Washington, is anything but arbitrary. The Dies Committee report (Volume II, pages 1232-1234) had—as early as September-October, 1938—quoted a letter of his to Ernst Goerner, a known Nazi propagandist, dated June 27th, 1937, in which he wrote :—

"Where do you get the information that I am fighting the Nazi government? . . . . Why, my boy, I receive more information from that country than any other man in America . . . . I look upon Hitler as the second Jesus Christ of the Modern World."

MRS. FRY OF THE MILITANT CHRISTIAN PATRIOTS

To call themselves "Christian" is a familiar cloak used by Jew-baiters in all countries. Mrs. Fry, alias Paquita de Shishmarova, has already been mentioned in this book in the chapter dealing with her English organisation and its publication, *Free Press*. Lately she has, however, transferred the scene of her activities to the United States, where she has been in touch with many anti-Semitic organisations and shown exceptional tenacity in her anti-Democratic fight.

Her name appears frequently in the report published by the Dies Committee. In the report of Mr. Starnes, Alabama, of that committee, published in the *Union Calendar*, No. 5, in 1940, the Militant Christian Patriots and Mrs. Fry are mentioned amongst "the organisations and individuals who took part in one way or another in an attempt to create a united Fascist movement." During the hearing of Mr. Allen, an active American Jew-baiter and former associate of Mrs. Fry, Mr. Whitley, of the Committee, asked the witness (Report, Volume VI, page 3989), to identify Mrs. Fry. Allen: "The first time I met her was in the fall of 1936. I only became associated with her and the work that she was doing in the fall of 1937. . . . She appeared to be carrying on the campaign against Jews and Communists in government. . . . She had what she told

me was an organisation called the Militant Christian Patriots. . . . The organ was called the *Christian Free Press.* She was the publisher of the paper and the editor of it." The same report, on page 4015, records another statement by Allen, in which he confirmed that Mrs. Fry had told him " that she carried on communications in London with many people there," and that she had mentioned to him her association with Henry Hamilton Beamish, of South Africa.

That gentleman, who did not quite trust Mrs. Fry, made an enquiry about her reliability and received in reply a letter from A. N. Field, an anti-Semite residing in Nelson, New Zealand, dated August 20th, 1938, which provides us with a short life history of that elusive lady."

" According to my reports the lady is a native of California : her mother being Mrs. Fry, and later marrying Billy Ralston. . . . Mrs. Fry, junior (or Miss Fry) was educated at the Paris Sorbonne, graduating there, and speaking several languages. She married a Russian Count or Captain de Shishmaroff, and went to live in Russia. He was killed in the war of revolution and she escaped in the early days of the Bolshevist regime, via Siberia, and went to U.S.A. with her two boys. Read the ' Protocols ' in 1920 and has worked on that line ever since, at first with various groups in Britain and France, with Ford, Urbain Gohier, etc. . . ."

In Fleischhauer's book, " Der Berner Prozess, Akten und Gutachten " (Vol. I, page 58), published in 1939 at Erfurt, Mrs. Fry is described as " a lady writer who, in the post-war period, made investigations in Russia about the origin of the ' Protocols,' with the financial aid of Henry Ford. These studies resulted in the publication of the book, ' Waters Flowing Eastwards,' which was also published in French under the title ' Le Juif notre maitre ' . . . ."

Mrs. Fry contributed to the Berne trial the strange theory that the " Protocols " had been written by Achad Haam, a well-known Zionist writer. That she should have been able to make a detailed study of Russian archives in the post-war period seems more than unlikely considering the fact that she fled from Soviet rule " in the early days of the

regime". . . . This discrepancy between Fleischauer's and A. N. Field's story confirms, on the contrary, the fictitious origin of the whole theory in Mrs. Fry's own deluded brain.

It would, however, be rash to laugh at her "Militant Christian" activities. As late as autumn, 1944, her venomous booklet, "An Analysis of Zionism," was prominently displayed in some English bookshops specialising in Fascist literature. On pages 10 and 11 that American-White Russian lady showed herself a fierce enemy of the Jews in general and their envisaged National Home in Palestine in particular:—

"Jewish hatred of Christianity is due largely to the wonderful message of freedom it carries to the poor and oppressed. Judaism cannot tolerate Christian freedom of the spirit. . . . To destroy Zionism and the Kahal-Jewish secret government should be the aim of all Gentiles. . . ."

THE AMERICAN STREICHER

Amongst American Fascists there is not only an American Hitler, but also an American Streicher. That is at least what the *Deutsche Wochenschau* of April 26th, 1939, called the Reverend Gerald Winrod, editor of the periodical, *The Defender*, which "investigates with special care the Roosevelt family. Winrod asserts that Roosevelt is of Jewish extraction."

The Reverend Winrod, of Wichita, Kansas, was one of the men indicted in the Sedition Trial in Washington. "World Service"—as already stated—recommended his publication as "enlightening."

THE RADIO PRIEST

Another Reverend gentleman who stands in the forefront of American Jew-baiting is Father Charles E. Coughlin. As he used a whole network of private radio stations and made frequent speeches over the air, he is generally known as the "Radio Priest." His paper,

Social Justice, is less concerned with the high aim indicated in its title than with attacks against President Roosevelt, Great Britain, and the Jews. This is a characteristic extract from an article, published on June 16th, 1941 :—

" Let's be plain and simple by stating that the term ' international Jews ' is the keynote of the war-mongering, not only in America, but throughout the world."

A leader entitled " Wily Churchill," in the issue of November 17th, 1941, voices Coughlin's isolationism and is deliberately insulting to the British people :—

" . . . . It was Churchill who was responsible for our committing warlike acts contrary to the Neutrality Law. It was Churchill who was responsible for Mr. Roosevelt's all-out aid to Britain—to the same British Empire that, *de facto*, is not all-out for Britain itself. Britain is doing mighty little to stop Hitler now. She has three million soldiers busied eating American groceries behind the chalk cliffs of Dover. She has 45 million English citizens enjoying our cheese, clothing and fuel. . . ."

Nazi Germany applauded Coughlin's campaign. A dispatch from Berlin to the *New York Times*, published on November 27th, 1938, said that " the German hero in America for the moment is the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, because of his radio speech representing National Socialism as a defensive front against Bolshevism." The *Deutscher Weckruf*, official organ of the pro-Nazi German-American Bund, hailed Coughlin in its issue of December 1st, 1938, as " the heroic priest." A leader by Pelley, in his *Liberation* of November 14th, 1938, stated—what amounted to the highest possible praise—that this past week " the aggressive Father Coughlin went on the air over a New York radio station and delivered what amounted to the prize Silver Shirt speech of the year."

SENATOR ROBERT R. REYNOLDS

U.S. Senator Reynolds also combined a pro-Nazi attitude with anti-Semitism. An article by him in the *Voelkischer Beobachter*, Berlin, in February, 1939, contained the following

sentences : " What business is it of ours, of the American people, what form of government Germany, Italy, Japan or any other country on earth has ? . . . I am happy to state without the least hesitation that I am absolutely against the U.S.A. waging war for the purpose of protecting Jews anywhere in the world." (Quoted in *New York World Telegram*, July 18, 1945). Senator Reynolds, like so many others, demonstrated his anti-Jewish bias by baiting refugees. The *New York Post* of July 3, 1944, reported that " Senator Robert R. Reynolds issued a speech urging the Republican platform-makers to include a ban against free ports for refugees from the Hitler terror." The paper added : " Senator Reynolds is the man who for so long thought we could get along with Hitler."

GERALD L. K. SMITH

The Reverend Gerald L. K. Smith and his " America First Party " is a Jew-baiter of the first order. In July, 1937, German-American Bund leaders boasted that he had been a speaker at their camp in Croyden, Pennsylvania. Of Justice Frankfurter, the famous American judge, Smith wrote in his paper " The Cross and the Flag," in October, 1943 : " This Felix Frankfurter is an alien immigrant who came to this country from Austria. He is a diabolical figure and a conspiring rascal." When questioned by the U.S. House Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures on October 3, 1944, Gerald L. K. Smith referred to the American organisations fighting anti-Semitism as to the " Jewish Gestapo."

COLONEL CHARLES LINDBERG

A few weeks before the United States entered the Second World War, Colonel Charles Lindberg made a speech at Des Moines, Iowa, which was not only frankly Isolationist and thus pro-Nazi, but also anti-Semitic. In this speech, on September 11, 1941, he said, " . . . the three most important groups who have been pressing this country toward war

are the British, the Jewish and the Roosevelt Administration. Behind these groups, but of lesser importance, are a number of capitalists, Anglophiles, and intellectuals who believe that their future, and the future of mankind, depends upon the domination of the British Empire . . . Even if America entered the war, it is improbable that the Allied armies could invade Europe and overcome the Axis powers . . . Instead of agitating for war, the Jewish groups in this country should be opposing it in every possible way, for they will be among the first to feel its consequences. Tolerance is a virtue that depends upon Peace and Strength."

Earlier, during a visit to Germany, Colonel Lindberg, who was welcomed by State Secretary Milch in the name of Goering, said that "it must be a proud feeling for every German to look at the airships, Hindenburg and Graf Zeppelin, and to know that his country is superior and without rival in the "lighter than air" sphere. . . . I find hope in the belief that power, coupled with knowledge, will not become dangerous to civilisation."

SOME OTHER AMERICAN JEW-BAITERS

Ernest F. Elmhurst, leader of a Pan-Aryan Alliance in New York, and handyman of George Deatherage, whom he once represented in Erfurt, had the pleasure of having his photograph printed in Streicher's *Stürmer*, together with that of Beamish's friend, the White Russian Fascist, Kositzin. The Industrial Defence Association in Boston, under Edward H. Hunter, cherishes its connections with "World-Service" (Dies Report, Vol. III, page 2375), and has for Vice-President a "genealogist," presumably for the investigation of racial purity. Elizabeth Dilling, a defendant at the Washington trial, enabled "World-Service" to distribute her notorious books, "The Red Network," and "The Roosevelt Record" to its readers at reduced cost (*Weltdienst*, 15.6.37), and published a vicious anti-Jewish book, "The Octopus," under a pen-name. James B. True, also accused for sedition, is said to have invented a vicious-looking club-like weapon which was

given patent No. 2,026,077, under the title "The Kike Killer" (Kike being a debasing American slang expression for Jew).

Eight hundred anti-Jewish and Fascist organisations are said to exist in the U.S.A. There is no need to mention them all, even if that were possible. The documents quoted will suffice to expose the many ramifications of the Jew-baiters' International in the United States and to give an idea of the methods and aims of American anti-Semitism. Nobody will call it a "native" movement. Most of its watchwords have been imported from overseas. But they have fallen on fertile ground and it is to be feared that the spirit of Erfurt, Nuremberg and Berlin will continue to exercise its influence in the Western hemisphere, long after the Nazi regime has gone under. A leaflet issued by the American Gentile Youth Movement, reproduced in facsimile by the *Stürmer*, No. 24, of June, 1939, showed that the American disciples of Streicher had understood their Nazi mentor so well that they even anticipated his sinister plans for the future: "Hitler failed. . . . He let them live. . . . To have peace and prosperity forever each Nation must kill his own Jews. When the last hour for the Jew in America strikes—there will be No Passover! Jews, America is your last Mile!"

Chapter VII

ENCIRCLING THE GLOBE

ARGENTINA IMPORTS ITS ANTI-SEMITISM FROM EUROPE

Argentina, together with Brazil, the most important country of Latin America, has often been and still is one of the main centres of political intrigue in that part of the world. Considerable economic interests are involved and very large sums have been placed into Argentinian

industry, farming, railways, airlines, etc., by foreign investors. Spain, especially since Franco's victory over the democratic regime, has tried to regain some of the political influence she used to have in Argentina in the past. The Falange Exterior, an organisation not unlike the Nazi Foreign Organisation, has built up powerful instruments of propaganda in the Western Hemisphere, with the aim of winning friends and supporters for the Franco regime, of furthering friendship for Spain and of creating new markets for the motherland. Germany acted in a similar way and its manifold agencies were active ever since the Nazis took over, spreading Racist ideas, spying on Democratic organisations and individuals and turning the Argentine's economic life to the best possible use for the Third Reich.

These foreign and "un-Argentinian activities" caused the Argentinian Chamber to emulate the U.S.A. Dies Committee and to institute a "Comision Investigadora de Actividades Antiargentinas." This Commission has published a most revealing series of reports uncovering, more especially, the vast network of Nazi propaganda institutions within Argentina's borders. The documents below were published in the Commission's report, "Formas y medios de la penetracion totalitaria" (Ways and means of totalitarian penetration), Buenos Aires, 1943, on page 9:—

"Typical case of anti-Semitic propaganda: On February 23rd, 1939, a letter was sent by the Foreign Propaganda Centre in Erfurt, Germany, to G. Sandstede (head of the German Railways' Information Office), Buenos Aires, Florida 439." This letter was signed by Director Fischer. It reads:—

'Dear Comrade Sandstede, I ask you to be so kind as to send—from Buenos Aires—the booklet "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion" in Spanish to Mr. F. Bierrau, Yegros (Paraguay). It is available at the offices of the newspaper *Crisol*. In exchange, I herewith make you a present of the booklet "Germany and the Jewish Question.'. With comradely greetings and Heil Hitler, signed G. Fischer'."

On March 27th, 1939, Sandstede replied to Fischer,

informing him that he had complied with his wishes and sent the " Protocols " in Spanish to the Paraguayan address.

On April 10th, the agent Sandstede received a letter from Bierrau in Paraguay, dated March 30th, 1939 :—

" Herr Gottfried Sandstede, Buenos Aires. Acknowledge with my best thanks receipt of ' The Protocols of the Elders of Zion.' I shall be fully at your disposal in case you can let me have similar material for redistribution free of charge. But don't send any books which I am likely to have received already from our compatriot, Fischer, Erfurt. I suppose that many copies of the above book have already been distributed in Paraguay. I wonder whether the German booksellers in Asuncion (the capital) have it in their windows. As a reliable person living in this town, I recommend to you compatriot Karl Koenig, Yegros, Paraguay. He has been working with the Fichtebund for years. I expect to be leaving Yegros in a few months' time and therefore give you his address for further reference. Heil Hitler, F. Bierrau."

As this example shows, " World-Service " made use of an official of the German State Railways to carry his anti-Jewish propaganda, not only to Argentina, where the " Protocols " were already obtainable at the offices of th Nazi paper, *Crisol*, but also to smaller contiguous countri As Erfurt did not print any Spanish editions of the bo it overcame the language difficulties by employing ir mediaries for its purposes.

Critica, the great national daily published at Buenos Ai devoted several columns of its issue of December 30th, 193 to the propaganda of " World Service," " which created problems in Latin America." The paper pointed out that such foreign interference would not have been possible without the connivance and the active assistance of " Nationalist " or Fascist organisations in the country itself. " We add to the many proofs we have given of that attitude in the past, yet another one which is of extra-ordinary significance, as it reveals how Argentinian nationalism is fabricated in Germany, in the same way as is General Franco's Spanish nationalism."

Critica then quotes a letter of thanks addressed to "World-Service" by Argentinian Jew-baiters :—"We frequently make use of *Servicio Mundial* and its precious information for our *Crisol*. We should prefer to have the bulletin in Spanish to avoid the trouble of translating it."

"We must stress," continues *Critica*, "that *Crisol* is an organ of the reactionary Argentinian clergy. They do not care about the persecutions of Catholics in Germany, nor does it worry them that Argentina's sovereignty is affected by this surrender to Nazi imperialism. They only wish to destroy the country's democratic institutions with the help of Nazism."

Critica finally draws attention to a curious trick not unfamiliar among Jew-baiters. *Crisol* published an article hostile to the Evian Conference on refugees in its issue of July 13th, 1938. This article was manufactured in Germany. "World-Service" then re-copied *Crisol's* outpourings and reprinted them again in its issue of September 1st, 1938. To make the quotation look more genuine, it printed the article in Spanish in an issue otherwise entirely in German.

Crisol has an equally anti-Jewish sister in the monthly *Clarinada*, also published in Buenos Aires. The paper's programme is contained in the August issue, 1937 :—

"*Clarinada* does not fight the Jews because they are Jews and does not wish to agitate for religious and racial enmity. *Clarinada* fights the Jews because they are the inventors, organizers, leaders and henchmen of Communism throughout the world. *Clarinada* fights the Jews because—following the directives of the 'Elders of Zion' they corrupt Christian morality and stimulate human vices and defects in order to annihilate the spiritual conquest of humanity brought about by Jesus Christ, the first victim of the Jewish God-destroyers."

A sample of *Clarinada*'s "fight to defend" the spiritual conquests of humanity is the following expectoration which was awarded a second prize in the paper's competition, "What is a Jew" :—

"A Jew is a repugnant being, whom the Argentinian Nationalists must fight to the death to rid the fatherland

of that pest. Who robs, who lives by exploitation, who sucks the Christian's blood? The Jew. . . . Who is the leech of the Argentinian nation: The Jew. Who takes but one bath in his miserable existence and whose body is therefore full of vermin and therefore the horror of all clean people? The Jew."

With Latin politeness the editor of *Clarinada* adds: "We ask our charming lady collaborator for the address of the Jew who had one bath, because we were not yet aware that Jews ever bathed."

This is purest Streicher. Small wonder, therefore, that the *Stürmer* (No. 30, July, 1938), quoted from *Clarinada*'s March issue of the same year, an even more disgusting piece of Jew-baiting: "It is a great pity that all Jews without distinction are not being buried alive so that peace could at last reign within the great Argentinian family."

Clarinada of February, 1945, was interspersed with extracts from the "Protocols," and contained many anti-Allied and anti-Jewish cartoons. Its editor, Carlo M. Silveyra, boasted like Streicher, of his many convictions for libel and slander. He called them "a mark of honour which will stimulate us to pursue our campaign with even greater vigour."

But Argentinian Jew-baiting is by no means confined to the underworld of *Crisol* and *Clarinada*. Martin Zuviria, a novelist held in high esteem in his country and most successful with his literary products, chose to place his talent at the service of Jew-baiting. Under his pen-name, Hugo Wast, he published two violently anti-Jewish books entitled "Oro" and "Kahal," which won him the praise of the German Nazis.

Quick to realize the potential value of such a man for their anti-Jewish propaganda, the German ambassador in Buenos Aires, Thermann, gave a luncheon in his honour. *Democracia*, Buenos Aires, of July 13th, 1935, quoting the paper *Prensa*, mentioned the fact that "the German ambassador handed Zuviria a dagger of honour. Hugo Wast announced that he would shortly write new pamphlets

against the Jews on condition that Berlin would continue to finance their publication."

That same man, a notorious Jew-baiter and Nazi friend, was for some time Minister of Justice in the present Nationalist administration, which had come into power by a militarist and nationalist *coup d'état*. One of the first measures taken by the new Government was to ban the Yiddish press. A protest from President Roosevelt caused this ban to be lifted again.

THE ERFURT INTERNATIONAL AMONG THE ARABS

Nazism and Fascism have often made use of anti-Semitic propaganda in order to exploit anti-Jewish feelings which may already have existed among the Arabs in connection with the creation of the Jewish National Home in Palestine. When addressing women in Nuremberg (*Fraenkische Tageszeitung*! 19.11.1935), Julius Streicher mentioned that "anti-Semitism had spread all over the world and that even in Iraq there was published an Iraq *Stürmer*." The *Jewish Chronicle*, London, of October 10, 1935, had already published a report from its Baghdad Correspondent that "a violent anti-Jewish campaign was being conducted by the *Lisan-ul-Hedaya* on purely *Stürmer* lines." The correspondent quoted from a recent issue of that paper: "Judaism, Zionism and Bolshevism are of the same origin. The main purpose of the Jews is to lay their hands on the lands from the Nile to the Euphrates." Another issue contained a description of Streicher's first meeting in Berlin and of the anti-Jewish demonstrations that followed it. The same issue called for a definite ban on "poisonous Zionist news-sheets."

"World-Service" frequently mentioned its Arab friends, especially in connection with its congress which took place in Belgium in September, 1935. In the issue of October 15 of that year we read that the name "Pan Aryan League" was rejected because Arabs amongst other friends of the organisation were non-Aryans. The designation of

"Christian" was also banned because "several Mohammedans were presented and an even greater number of others belonged to the group" of Jew-baiters organised under the Erfurt banner.

A Congress of Arab women organised by Madame Shaeawi, the leader of the Egyptian feminist movement, met in Cairo in October, 1938, according to the *Manchester Guardian* of October 18, 1938:—"Many irresponsible remarks have been loudly applauded. Examples of these were that while Britain was lately celebrating the Munich agreement, she was selling Christ's tomb to the Jews and that the Jews are being used as the catspaw of British imperialist ambitions. The 'literature' distributed included anti-Semitic pamphlets in English printed at Erfurt (the headquarters of the World Institute for anti-Semitism, which the German Government finances), including one entitled "The Jewish World Conspiracy—The Protocol of the Elders of Zion before the Court in Berne."

GENERAL SHIODEN INVENTS JAPANESE ANTI-SEMITISM

There are very few Jews in Japan, about 1,000 altogether. Moreover, the Jews are white men just like any other people from Europe or America. Their religion is of no interest to the Japanese. No religious fanaticism could possibly be built on the allegations that the Jews crucified Christ, "the Aryan." The people of Japan are themselves considered "non-Aryans" by the Nazi race apostles. Consequently there was no anti-Semitism of any kind in Japan.

General N. Shioden, a friend of "World-Service, in whose Erfurt Congress he took part in 1938, had to invent it if he wanted to play his part in the Jew-baiters' International. And he did invent it. He proclaimed himself the "Streicher of Japan" and organised an anti-Bolshevist exhibition in Tokyo on the familiar anti-Jewish Nazi lines.

The *Stürmer* No. 23 of June, 1939, devoted a full page to the General and recalled that Shioden, "as Japan's representative at the Geneva League, came to Nuremberg

in 1927. He wore a swastika badge, our sacred symbol which—in Japan—has been venerated since the dawn of history." Streicher's paper continued :—

"At the beginning of September, 1938, we made closer acquaintance with the Japanese General. A lecture at the World-Service Congress entitled 'Freemasonry, the most dangerous kind of Jewishness,' interested him to such a degree that he paid several long visits to the Freemasonry Museum at Nuremberg. . . . The manifestations of the Reich Party Rally moved the General deeply. This immense concentration of the German racial purpose found a lively echo in his racially pure soul. . . . His reception by Julius Streicher was a great event to him." The *Fraenkische Tageszeitung* of September 17, 1938, also filled a whole page with information on "the well-known Japanese anti-Semite." A photograph showed him with Julius Streicher and an Arab Jew-baiter. In an interview with the paper, Shioden said that "Japan must become one of the most important centres of anti-Jews in the East. China has twice been the battlefield of bloody Bolshevisation." In the paper's guest-book he wrote in Japanese letters :—"I congratulate Julius Streicher, the Leader of Franconia, for his fight against World Jewry and desire his victory for the sake of all peoples."

On April 28, 1939, the General, who signed as Director of "Kokusai Seikei Gakkai," sent a letter to one of the *Stürmer's* Collaborators (reproduced in that paper in No. 28 of July, 1939). He said that "Kokusai Seikei Gakkai" was "the only society in Japan concerned with the Jewish question," and mentioned the many meetings this body had organised in Tokyo. "I am pleased to inform you that the copious information and material collected during my journey in Germany, has now been translated into Japanese by experts. This will contribute to the enlightenment of the Japanese about the Jewish plan for world domination. . . ." The *Voelkischer Beobachter* reported on January 12, 1942 :—

"The Shanghai paper *Mainichi* published an interview with the Japanese General Shioden, who advocates the

radical elimination of Jewry from the Far East. The General said that among the elements whose influence would have to be broken, were not only the British and the Americans, but also the Jews. 'Were we to overlook this necessity, it would mean that the military victory was not used to the full.' "

Chapter VIII

JEW-HATERS AMONG THEMSELVES

This book is a tale of malice, hatred and persecution. The facts it contains are but a small selection from the available material. Similar data are available for other European countries, like Hungary, Austria, Roumania, etc., as well as for a number of extra-European countries. But the documents here presented should suffice to enable the reader to grasp the scope and intensity of that organised hate campaign.

One aspect of the Jew-baiters' International does, however, deserve special attention as it throws additional light on the nature of anti-Semitism altogether. It is the fact that so many of the men and women mentioned in these chapters have not restricted their vituperation and persecution to Jews alone but have extended it to many of their fellow-fighters of the swastika. So hate-infested is their mind, so bent on all the negative features of life, so prone to distrusts and dislikes of every kind that they are no longer capable of loyalty and friendship.

Fleischhauer's own gang affords a good example of that attitude. One of the chief targets for "World-Service" invective was Ubald von Roll, once Gauleiter of the Swiss "National Front" and the main go-between in the preparations for the Berne trial on the "Protocols." On January 21, 1935, Fleischhauer wrote him: "Opening your letters really gives me a bad taste in my mouth." One month later (27.2.35) he was more explicit:

"Dear Herr von Roll . . . I am surprised and words fail me as regards your demand to be informed of the names of the gentlemen responsible for the Aryan Help Committee. I have had many experiences in my life, but such an —, I can't think of a printable word to express my feelings, I have never seen. You will not be informed of these names. You write further: 'It may be that Herr Farmer plays such a role . . .'. I can only tell you: (1) We never play; (2) We do not 'play any role'; (3) We work for the great Cause; (4) We do not allow any trouble-making nor any insolent questions; (6) Questions like yours will no longer disturb us nor shall we reply to any such letters."

Previously, von Roll had proved himself just as spiteful when, in reply to a request from de Poterre, Fleischhauer's closest collaborator in Erfurt, he wrote from Berne on December 8, 1934, about Henri Coston, the notorious French Jew-baiter:

"Coston is mentally of an almost incredible agility. He is certainly a true National Socialist idealist, but is, nevertheless, I think, not completely honest and certainly not free of exaggerated personal ambition. Even his external appearance is that of a young man somewhat pleased with himself who loves to be painted in the pose of a Führer."

To anti-Semites anyone whom they dislike becomes a Jew. It is therefore only natural that de Poterre should have described von Roll as a "dangerous Jew-boy" in a letter to Boris Toedtli, dated March 12, 1935.

But ill-feeling reigned even amongst the intimates of the Erfurt circle. Toedtli felt compelled to write the following telling letter to his boss, Fleischhauer, on September 22, 1936:

"I have now worked for you faithfully for about two years to the detriment of my family and myself. . . . At Erfurt you told me that you would let me know as soon as you needed an assistant for your work. Since then you have engaged several new people. In Constance you said you would look after me as soon as the Berne trials were over. You know that these trials will last for at least another five years. I suppose I am to live during these

years on thin air and without a roof over my head. People call me a fool when I tell them that I am working for nothing. I suppose you think me a fool, too. When you are in it up to the neck you begin to see the light. With pan-Aryan greetings. . . ."

When interrogated by the Berne Security Police in November of the same year, Toedtli on being asked about his relations with Erfurt, replied simply: "I consider Fleischhauer a crook." De Poterre, who left "World-Service" employment in February, 1936, after quarrelling with the Lt.-Colonel, in a letter to Toedtli written on October 6th, 1936, referred to his former boss as "the foolish Fleischhauer" and spoke of "the silly methods of the hero of Erfurt."

Particularly illuminating is the following correspondence between Frl. von Rantzau, Fleischhauer's private secretary, and Toedtli, since it shows that these Jew-baiters were only too prepared to sacrifice any of their fellows-in-hatred to the deadly Gestapo, as soon as they nursed any grudge against them.

On July 1st, 1936, the lady wrote the following letter, marked "strictly confidential," to the Swiss agent of "World-Service":

"Returning from a short holiday, I hear that I have been denounced to the Gestapo in Berlin as 'reactionary and ripe for the concentration camp'; this is due to something I am alleged to have said to you about Dr. Goebbels. You are said to have passed that on to Herr Finke and Herr Schneider. Unfortunately, I cannot remember having spoken to you about Dr. Goebbels nor what I am supposed to have said. Under the circumstances, however, I have got to know. Please assist my memory by writing me exactly what you told the two gentlemen—or one of them—about a conversation between us. I only remember having told you to be careful in what you said as our two new gentlemen were very active National Socialists."

Toedtli replied two days later:

"Dear Frl. von Rantzau, I have received your letter and am horrified. . . . I can only recall having told the two

gentlemen an anecdote about Goebbels and given you as the source. As if that were a reason to call anyone a reactionary and ripe for the concentration camp. I would never have thought that anecdotes and jokes were subjected to tax. . . ."

We find vicious animosity of a similar nature amongst Jew-baiters of most countries. The following attack in true Nazi style was made by the Dutch anti-Semites of the "Fascisten Bond De Bezem" (Fascist League The Broom) in their organ *De Bezem*, The Hague, on April 21st, 1934, in an open letter to "Major Kruyt, leader of an unofficial Dutch National Socialist Party in Haarlem":

"Sir,—As early as Tuesday, 10th April inst., it was known to me that you planned to address a second circular letter to the members of the only official Dutch National Socialist Party (leader Ant. P. Schouten) in which you intended to devote particular attention to my person. I know your methods of fighting from the events of the last two weeks and can therefore well imagine what kind of thing you would say in such a circular. . . . I hope in your own interest that your duplicating machine will get worthier food the next time. But take the well-meant advice of a 'young man who has not yet outgrown his baby shoes and is moving on quicksand' to fish with a clean bait and not with dirty rags even in troubled waters. Truly, you know little of the mentality of the 'Bezemers' (those of the broom) if you expect to be successful with such methods. My comrades in the Netherlands know how to distinguish in the political fight between lies, slander and insinuations, and truth and reality. As you have never worked in Holland and only serve as mouthpiece of Herr v.d. Heuvel in Duisburg-Ruhrort (the German industrial city) you cannot know that fighting Dutch National Socialists are sick and tired of Communist methods even when they come from people who call themselves National Socialists. . . signed J. Hollander (editor of the *Bezem*)."

The same paper called the N.S.B., Mussert's Party, a "pro-Jewish philo-Masonic organisation," in an article published in August, 1934.

During a meeting at the Salle Wagram, Paris, on June 4, 1937, of the "Comité Anti-Juif de France" founded by monocled Darquier de Pellepoix, after noisy and violent scenes members of the equally anti-Semitic "Francist Party" were ejected from the hall as "agents provocateurs of the police."

Henri Hamilton Beamish, the British-South African "travelling salesman of anti-Semitism" gave expression to his dislike of Mrs. Leslie Fry, founder of the Militant Christian Patriots in London and Glendale, California, in his letter to M. Kositzin, White Russian head in the U.S.A., of October 12, 1938, which we have already quoted:

"I am being continually written to about the Glendale female and thanks to her unusual behaviour am unable to give her the 'all clear' record I would like to give anybody who is prominent in this great fight."

A pamphlet entitled "Disraeli the Destroyer," by A. S. Leese, published by his organisation, the Imperial Fascist League, contains the following postscript:

"Perish Judah! The Imperial Fascist League has absolutely no connection with the pro-Jewish so-called 'Fascism' of Sir Oswald Mosley."

When Joyce-Haw-Haw was expelled from Mosley's organisation on March 11, 1937, he stated for himself and John Beckett, who had been thrown out at the same time:

"As a result of four years' experience of the British Union of Fascists in high official positions we can say quite definitely that the Union has completely failed to win support in the country. Many people have been repelled by its methods, and many who did join left after a few months' experience of the way it was run."

His comrade Beckett declared:

"We were expelled from the Union on March 11, without any consultation, consideration, or notice, on grounds of economy. The real reason was that we told him (Mosley) the truth."

Mr. A. K. Chesterton, who had been editor of *Action*, the official paper of the B.U.F., and author of the authorised biography of Sir Oswald, resigned from the party in April,

1938. In a special pamphlet he gave the following reasons for his step :

"I might have continued trying to galvanise the unhappy corpse into a semblance of life had I not come to the conclusion that it was not so much any particular coterie that stood in the way of revolutionary advance as blind spots in Mosley's own mind. I have been amazed that a man so dynamic on the platform should prove so unimaginative, so timid, so lacking in initiative and resource. . . . The public aspect of this shows itself in his refusal to deal objectively with the movement's fortunes. 'Flops' are written up as triumphs, and enormous pains are taken to titivate reports so as to give the impression of strength where there is weakness, of growth when there is decline, of influence where there is only indifference. In a recent issue of his journal there were two major attacks on the veracity of the National Press, and yet in this very issue, to my knowledge, there were several statements which were sheer lies. 'National Socialism' . . . should have some nobler inspiration than to oppose one kind of corruption with another still less pleasing to the nostrils."

Another former member of Mosley's B.U.F., who had been the party's candidate at the elections for the London County Council in March, 1937, Mr. Charles Weg Prosser, made honourable amend for his past errors in the following statement :

"I renounce my political allegiance to you for the following reasons. Your methods have become increasingly dictatorial and un-English. You are side-tracking the whole issue of social betterment by the anti-Jewish campaign. Anti-Jewish propaganda, as you and Hitler use it, is a gigantic side-tracking stunt, a smoke-screen to cloud thought and divert action with regard to our real problems. . . . All that I have seen and read in recent months leads me to the same conclusion : your movement is the negation of everything that is British. Our people are fair, tolerant and humane. You introduce a movement imitating foreign dictators, you run it as a soulless despotism. You side-track the demand for social justice by attacking the Jew, you give

the people a false answer, and unloose the lowest mob passions."

This statement is a fitting description of Fascist Jew-baiting everywhere.

CONCLUSION

THE Jew-baiters' International has become a dreadful reality, with which the world will have to reckon. Unlike the Socialist Internationals, anti-Semitism has a purely destructive aim. Its methods are diametrically opposed to modern progress and civilisation and revert consciously to the superstitition, ignorance and violent passions of the dark ages. Defamation and lies are its chief weapons and murder and extermination its ultimate goals. There is no other logical conclusion to systematic Jew-baiting. Lord Macaulay realised this when he stated in his famous speech on Jewish disabilities in the House of Commons on April 17, 1833 : " When once you enter on a course of persecution, I defy you to find any reason for making a halt till you have reached the extreme point."

The recent war witnessed what must surely have been the greatest shame of our age and one of the vilest deeds of all times : the coolly planned and bestially performed slaughter of a people inside the walls of gruesome cremation towers and the air-tight compartments of gas chambers, set in the countryside of Poland under the auspices of Himmler's Gestapo. This was the culmination of the Holy Crusade against the Jews, and the supreme hour of Fascism.

The Nazi regime in Germany has now met its doom. Many casual observers of the situation may rashly assert that Hitlerism and all its foul vestiges have been wiped off the face of the earth. They have laid down their arms and sit back in their chairs, contented in the belief of having done their duty. In acting in such a way, they are overlooking the continued existence of the International of the Crooked Cross, for it remains in being quite independent of its German promoters. The machinery suggested by Streicher, created and synchronised by " World-Service "

and further perfected by the relentless efforts of the entire Nazi state goes on functioning in Allied and liberated countries. even if rigorous control should succeed in stamping out active Jew-baiting in Germany.

Already new bodies under fresh disguises are growing up in the democratic countries themselves. Organisations for the protection of ex-Fascist internees, so-called Councils and Groups for the promotion of new economic, social or political theories, are providing the cloak for a revival of the anti-Semitic world campaign.

Similarly, the old Fascists and Jew-baiters, many of whom were interned during the war, are again resuming their campaign. Arnold Leese has opened an office called "Leese's Jewish Interest Information Bureau." The address is Guildford, Surrey, a small town near London. He is also issuing a four-page duplicated bulletin entitled *Gothic Ripples*, which he calls "an occasional report on the Jewish question in world affairs." An editorial in No. 1, of June 22, 1945, explained its aim: "Because we are convinced that there will never be real peace until the conspiracy of silence on the Jewish question is broken, *Gothic Ripples* has been started to give an up-to-date report on the Jews in Public Office and *behind* the news."

Sir Oswald Mosley told a press reporter in December, 1945, that he intends opening a publishing firm and added that his former political opinions were in no way changed. On December 15, 1945, he addressed a private gathering at the Royal Hotel, London, which was attended by over 1,000 people who had been interned during the war under Regulation 18B. One of the visitors was reported by the press to have entered the hall raising his hand in the Fascist salute and shouting "Perish Judah!"

Captain Maule Ramsay was present at the meeting. One of the first public acts after his release from internment and one of his last as a member of Parliament, had been the tabling of a motion on the order paper of the House of Commons asking for the re-introduction of the medieval Statute of Jewry which had been repealed in 1846.

John Beckett, the former associate of Joyce—"Haw-

Haw"—is now editor of the *People's Post*, sponsored by the Duke of Bedford, and organ of the "British People's Party." That Party's programme contains an article on "safeguarding the employment and integrity of the British people against alien influence and infiltration."

Ratcliffe, of Glasgow, besides continuing his *Vanguard* on the old familiar lines, published, in August, 1945, a new anti-Jewish booklet entitled "The Salvation Army. Its Jewish origin."

The *Patriot*, London, the editor of which was mentioned in the Russian Jew-baiter Schwartz-Bostounitch's book *Juedischer Imperialismus* (Berlin, 1939, p. 500) as "an admirer of the German Reich Chancellor's race-political measures," is increasingly violent in its anti-Semitic articles. In its issue of October 25, 1945, the following comment was offered on the trial of leading war criminals: "I am convinced that if I were given a free hand to delve into the murky origin of the Nuremberg proceedings, it would not be long before I came across the Hidden Hand of Israel... My whole-hearted contempt is reserved for those Englishmen who have allowed themselves to be made the tools of these alien experts, and in doing so have dragged our national reputation for generosity to a beaten foe and for upright dealing in general through the mire of a squalid un-English policy of revenge."

But nothing is more significant of the insidious manner in which the poison of anti-Semitism has crept even into the mentality of the English people, than the fact that for the first time in British history a great war has been followed by a series of trials, both by the High Court and by Court Martial, of members of the British Forces charged for high treason and for doing acts likely to assist the enemy. In practically every case the defendants stated that they had offered their services to the enemy in order to propagate anti-Semitism. Many of them were former members of the British Union of Fascists.

Anti-Semitism also raises its ugly head in a number of recently freed territories. Greedy despoilers of Jewish property oppose its restitution to the rightful owners.

Jewish administrators sent by their Governments to towns liberated from the enemy, find it difficult to deal with their own countrymen because of their anti-Jewish bias. Many of the former Fascists and collaborationists are still lying low or have altogether gone underground, and are waiting for a propitious moment to come out into the open again.

It would be dangerous indeed to assume that Nazism has been defeated once and for all, as long as organised anti-Semitism, its chief propaganda weapon, is still alive amongst the victorious democratic coalition. It must never be forgotten that Jew-baiting is Hitler's legacy to the post-war world and the one hope of his followers for a revival of his blood-stained regime in the years to come.

May the words of Winston Churchill, Britain's great war-time leader, dedicated to the *Jewish Chronicle*, London, on the occasion of its hundredth birthday in November, 1941, be fulfilled:

"*Assuredly in the day of victory the Jew's sufferings and his part in the struggle will not be forgotten. Once again, at the appointed time, he will see vindicated those principles of righteousness which it was the glory of his fathers to proclaim to the world. Once again it will be shown that, though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small.*"

THE END

POSTSCRIPT

On my return from a five weeks' visit to Germany, I would like to add a few words, although the printing of the book has already been completed. I had several opportunities of seeing Julius Streicher, who figures so largely in this book. He now occupies a rather narrow seat in the dock at Nuremberg, where he is one of the major War Criminals now being tried. The official indictment contains the following sentences:

"Implementing their 'master race' policy, the conspirators joined in a program of relentless persecution of the Jews, designed to exterminate them. Annihilation of the Jews became an official State policy, carried out both by official action and by incitements to mob and individual violence. The conspirators openly avowed their purpose.... The defendant Streicher declared: 'The sun will not shine on the nations of the earth until the last Jew is dead'."

The man who spoke these words, and whose advice and guidance was followed by the Nazi rulers to the letter, now looks an inoffensive and tired old man. He wriggles uncomfortably on the wooden bench, stares unseeingly into the large courtroom, and his jaws move interminably as if he were chewing. Those who watch him often remark that it seems impossible to believe that he has ever done any harm. The same applies to most of the other defendants. Now that the tables are turned, it seems incredible that this miserable bunch of men should have been able to inflict such untold misery on mankind. But

the facts are there. According to the official indictment, "... of the 9,600,000 Jews who lived in the parts of Europe under Nazi domination, it is conservatively estimated that 5,700,000 have disappeared, most of them put to death by the Nazi conspirators. Only remnants of the Jewish population of Europe remain."

This is the monstrous crime of which this handful of men now facing the International Military Tribunal are guilty. The very insignificance of their appearance may serve as a reminder that it would not be difficult to find a similar gang of ruthless criminals to continue their evil deeds, given the right circumstances and opportunities.

From many conversations with Germans of varied social standing, I have gained the impression that very few indeed care about the tragic fate that has befallen the Jews under their late Government. Their only regret seems to be the fact that they have lost the war and that their cities lie in ruins. Had the Nazis been able to fight their war to a successful conclusion, the vast majority of the German population would at least have condoned, if not approved, the mass extermination of European Jewry.

It seems all the more necessary to be well acquainted with the methods by which the Nazis tried to spread their doctrines in their own and other countries. "It cannot happen here" is too easy an attitude to take up. The Allied officer who assured me that he hated the Nazis, but approved of their extermination of the Jews, may be an isolated case. But all those who wish to see human liberties preserved will have to be on their guard against any recurrence of the events of the last decade.

An important step in that direction is being taken by the relief workers now active in the many camps for

Displaced Persons. I have had an opportunity of visiting some of these places in the neighbourhood of Nuremberg and Munich and was equally moved by the loving care and sincere efforts of some—not by any means all—of the field workers for the surviving Jews and by the indomitable spirit and unquenchable optimism of so many of the camp inmates.

LOUIS W. BONDY.

18*th February*, 1946.

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